THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 161,000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1903. VOL. LXVIII, NO. 46.

WHAT FATHER SAID.

"Ah!" father sighed,
And shook his head,
And then he frowned
And sternly said:
"This football is
A brutal game,
Where men rejoice
To maul and maim.
I'd stop it all
If I'd my way."
John smiled in his
Peculiar way:
"Come and look at
The game today."

John was his son—
He played left guard,
And played the game
Extremely hard.
His father scowled
Until a rush
Was made at John,
Then in the hush
That held the field
We hear him shout:
"Git up, there, John!
What you about?
Sling that big guy!
And knock him out!"

"Ah!" father sighed,
When John arose,
"He got one ear
And broke a nose,
And pulled an arm
Clear out of place,
And made his mark
On every face."
And that same night
His throat was raw
From yelling "Rah!
Kahoombashaw!
Koex! Koex!
Wow! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
—Chicago Tribune.

THE BACHELOR'S PSALM.

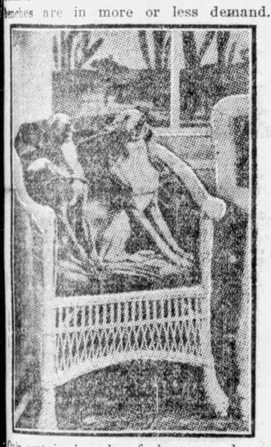
Lives of henpecked men remind us
We have not as yet been caught
That we might leave sons behind us
But we rather guess we'll not.

She that's trim may be a fat one,
She that's sweet, some day, be grim,
When by merely looking at one
She will squelch the soul in him.

Let us then go billing, cooing;
Let us call them sweet and fair;
It is lovely to be wooing,
But you'd better stop right there.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

DOG A LA MODE.

The latest application of the so-called art de nouveau is in the designing of harness and clothing for dogs. In Germany, where the new art has been carried further than anywhere else, dog collars, coats and even chairs and benches are in more or less demand.



Only certain breeds of dogs are decorated in this way. The breeds with long, thin necks, with bodies and legs to match, are, as a matter of fact, constructed on new art lines, and consequently look well in such a setting.

A DAY OF THE POPE'S LIFE

The daily life of Pius X is as busy and as simple as that of his predecessor, Leo XIII. He rises at 5, celebrates mass at 6, which is served by his private secretary, Mgr. Bressan. After hearing another mass of thanksgiving, he breakfasts; this consists of a single cup of black coffee. Then comes a walk of about an hour, during which a visit is made to a little grotto of our Lady of Lourdes erected in the Vatican gardens. The rest of the morning up to 1 p. m. is devoted to correspondence, interviews with secretaries and other officials, public and private audiences. At 1 o'clock the pope dines, and his meal consists of one dish of meat. After a short siesta he recites his breviary and then resumes work until 6, when he takes a walk. From 7 until 9 o'clock Pius X is at work, and then private devotions claim his attention until about 10:30, when the day's work of the new pope comes to an end.—London Daily News.

The Nice Thing He Said.

"I'm not given to flattery," drawled Mr. Staylate, "I don't make a point to 'say nice things to girls'——"

"No? I'm sure that was a nice thing you said to me earlier in the evening," replied Miss Bord, with a yawn.

"And what was that?"

"You remarked that you didn't have time to stay, you know."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Revolution on the Dutch Canals.

In a report recently issued by the British foreign office regarding inland water transportation in foreign countries Mr. Dickinson, who describes the Netherlands, pays special attention to the use of oil motors, and says that the number of oil steamers and tugs employed on the waterways has immensely increased in Holland, and that water transport seems to be on the verge of a revolution, owing to the introduction of the cheap, small and practical petroleum engines which can be fitted to almost every description of craft.

Washington's "Ghost" in the Arch.

Many persons have taken photographs of the Washington Arch in New York, but it is safe to say that no other camera enthusiast than the contributor of this picture has been successful in catching the "ghost" of the "Father of His Country" within the monument to his greatness. Look at the curve of the arch on the left and you will see Washington's profile, made up partly of the arch, the trees and the neighboring houses. The photographer admits it would be a difficult thing to repeat this feat, which was wholly accidental, for the obstacles in the way would be to determine the proper angle at which to stand and the arrangement of all objects in the proper proportion.

Our Drift Through Space

An Expedition to Find Out About It....

The solar system—that is, our sun and the planets, including the earth, with their satellites—is drifting through space. It is going northward—not toward the pole-star, but toward a point in the constellation Lyra, near the star Vega. Nearly all the great astronomical observatories are in the north temperate zone. From them this motion has been studied. The stars toward Lyra appear to be gradually separating, as a result of this motion—just as, to an observer on the front platform of a trolley car, the street lights ahead of him seem to separate as he rushes toward them; while, standing on the rear platform, the lights seem to come together as they recede in the distance.

The astronomers have studied the stars from the "front platform" of the earth, and now propose to go to the "rear platform" and study them as they appear to come together. That is, they are going to the southern hemisphere for observation.

The Lick observatory has sent an expedition to Chili for this purpose. A temporary observatory will be placed high up on the mountain plateaus near Santiago, provided with an excellent telescope to which is attached a spectrograph; and several years will be devoted to observations of the bright stars in the southern skies. An accompanying engraving shows this instrument, which is one of the best ever constructed for such work.

The simple statement of what is to be done gives no idea of the enormous difficulty of the task. Let us try to realize the enormous distance of the stars whose motions will be examined. First let us be sure we have a clear idea of our own little solar system, of which this earth is a member, and its relations to the millions of fixed stars.

Our system consists, first, of the sun; second, of a number of planets, or worlds revolving around the sun in orbits nearly circular; third, of the satellites of several of these, each revolving in an orbit around its planet. The moon is the earth's satellite.

This little family of planets, counting from the sun outward, are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Then, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, is a number of very small planets, none of which can be seen by the naked eye, often called asteroids. Mercury is 36 million miles from the sun; the earth, 93 million miles (in round numbers); and Neptune, the farthest, 2,790 millions of miles from the sun.

These distances are so immense that it is difficult for us to recognize their magnitude. Let us try to realize them in another way. Light travels at the rate of 186,300 miles in a second of time. It takes about eight minutes for it to reach us from the sun. But to reach Neptune, the most distant member of the solar system, it requires over four and a quarter hours!

Of all these planets, there are but five that can be readily seen by the unaided eye. Most people know Venus, the evening star, and Jupiter; very much fewer can recognize Mars, Mercury and Saturn. The others need a telescope to see them. The planets which have satellites are: Earth, one moon; Mars, two; Jupiter, five; Saturn, four (besides his rings); Uranus four, and Neptune one. None of these moons can be seen without a telescope.

Now, in the light of what has been said, count up how many bodies pertaining to the solar system, other than the earth on which we stand, is it possible to see with the eye alone. Very few. Only the sun, our moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn—seven in all.

But what are the other heavenly bodies of which one can see between 2,000 and 3,000 any clear night when there is no moon? They are called "fixed stars," because their positions with regard to one another do not change from night to night, nor from year to year. They do move, however; but their distances are so enormously great that it takes the best instruments and the most careful observations, to find that they have motion. They are not planets; they are not worlds like ours; but they are suns, like our own, only many of them vastly larger than he is. It is the motion of the brightest of these suns visible in the south polar heavens, that the Lick expedition to Chili is to study for some years.

Their distances? Well, in discussing the distances of the planets from the sun, the figures are enormous. How large is the solar system? Neptune is the outermost planet, and it is 2,790 millions of miles from the sun. Its giant orbit is practically a circle twice that in diameter, or 5,580,000,000 miles across. Within this circle are all the bodies that collectively make up the system.

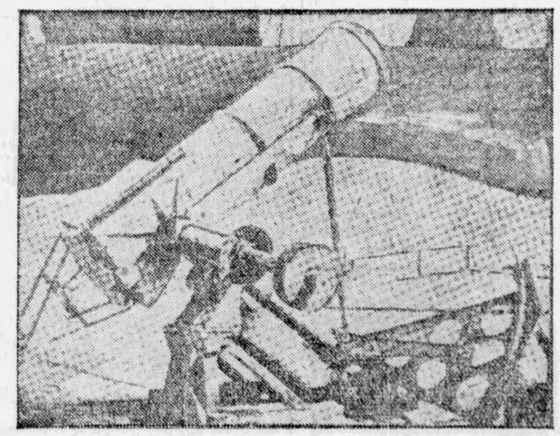
Let us represent the entire solar system, 5,580 million miles in diameter, by a dot. Then the nearest fixed star Alpha Centauri, is nearly 27 trillions of miles outside that dot. In other words, it is five thousand times as far away as the diameter of the solar system.

The diagram given above represents the entire solar system by the dot in the center—which is much too large to be in proportion. Each circle represents a distance of 27 trillions of miles. Alpha Centauri is marked within the first circle: and on the other circles are marked some of the nearest of the fixed stars—those whose distances have been ascertained. This has been done for more than a hundred stars, but of these the distances of only about 50 are considered well known.

Above it is stated that it takes light four and a quarter hours to pass from the sun to Neptune. The distances of the stars are so vast that they are measured in light years. In a year, a light wave travels five and seven-eighths trillion miles. Alpha Centauri's light requires four and one-third years to reach us—and, remember, it is the nearest fixed star. Take the above diagram again. From the dot in the center to the inner circle is 5 light years, and the circles are five light years apart. Hence, from Capella, which is just inside the outer circle, near the top of the diagram, it requires 32 years for light to reach us. If Capella should be suddenly extinguished, we would see the light for 32 years before we would know of the event. Vega, toward which the system is drifting, is 27 light years' distance. As was before stated, our little system is traveling toward Vega, and at the rate of twelve miles per second. Figure out for yourself how long it will take for us to reach it, and you will find it will require over 13 trillions of years!

But those few stars which are nearest to us are the only ones whose distances can be measured. The vast majority are so far away that we can only estimate their distance by their brightness. Not more than 5,000 stars are clearly visible to the eye in the entire heavens. The great modern telescopes increase that number to at least 100,000,000; while a photograph of any portion of the sky shows even more than the telescope renders visible.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.



TELESCOPE FOR THE LICK EXPEDITION.

It will be used to determine the velocity of several hundred of the brighter stars in the quarter of the sky surrounding the South Pole. It is believed this telescope will solve the great question of whither we are rushing and at what speed.

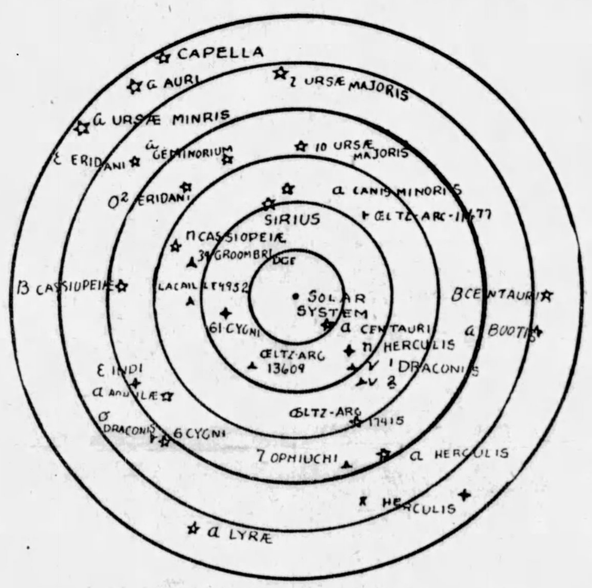


DIAGRAM OF THE UNIVERSE.

The space between any two adjacent circles represents the tremendous actual distance of 27,000,000,000,000 miles (27 trillions), or five light years. The space from the center to the outer circle represents 162 trillion miles.

She Thought It Funny.

Holmes discovered that "it is a very serious thing to be a funny man," and one of the younger New England poets is said to have warned a beginner in literature never to publish humorous verse if he wished to make and keep a reputation as a serious poet.

A story, perhaps apocryphal, which is told of Mark Twain, illustrates the theory that a humorist's reputation debars him from all other kinds of credit.

Mark Twain is a lover of Browning, and reads him aloud with excellent power. Once he read several passages to a company gathered in the house of a friend. Among the guests were some young ladies. One of them laughed during the reading. Afterward she condoled with Mark Twain on the soberness of his audience.

"I was so sorry for you," said she. "The others did not seem to see the joke in it. I suppose you wrote it yourself; it was a skit on Browning, wasn't it? I understood about as much of it as I do of most of Browning."

The humorist explained humbly that he had tried to give the words as Browning wrote them.—Youth's Companion.

Duse's Make-Up Box.

An actress of Eleonora Duse's great talent and intellectual beauty cannot, of course, be permitted to go through life without being made the indifferent recipient of anonymous presents, and of "portable property" from the unknown she has enough to stock a shop with. One of the articles in her collection is a large make-up box, made almost entirely of silver. La Duse, however, as everybody knows, put nothing on her face but a wee bit of powder—and this only occasionally; so when she received this costly present from an admiring stranger she promptly made over its inside, consisting of drawers and trays of make-up, to one of the ladies of her company, and kept the box for handkerchiefs. This reminds one somewhat of the story of the desperately in earnest non-smoker who, receiving two large boxes of cigars for a Christmas present, gave the contents to a friend and converted their late residences into collection boxes for the funds of the Anti-Smoking league!—M. A. P.

A New York Story of Today.

Lees and Leaven

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

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"Perhaps you can tell me that better than I can tell you. But I don't ask you to tell. It's not Harry's habit to leave his room before dark. But this morning, a few minutes before the officer called, he left his rooms. As he reached the sidewalk a cab drove up, a stylishly dressed woman got out of it, called to Harry, who was nearly in a faint at seeing her, they kissed each other, she nearly dragged him into the cab, and they drove off. The officer got the story quickly, and easily, from a woman named Bessie Day, living at the same address, and who was enough interested to rush out of the house, and run after the cab until she dropped in a faint. I'm sorry to see that the story distresses you, Mr. Bunton, but I supposed you'd want to know it. I don't ask you to tell me what the case is, but if you care to do so, I'll do what I can for you."

Isaac Bunton was staring at the speaker, not half understanding what he said after the words "a stylishly dressed woman." That told him too much! "What did you say, Captain?" he asked, after the captain had been at work for five minutes on his reports.

"You needn't tell me anything, I was saying, unless you want us to take up the case. If you do, tell me enough for me to know what we're working on," the captain said.

"The young woman—I think—is my daughter."

"Yes, sir."

"But—they are married."

"Is she of age."

"Oh, yes."

This information seemed to give the captain excuse to return to his reports, and he did so. Isaac Bunton wiped his forehead, looked out into the dismal street crowded with children of the tenements so young, so cold, so thin, so poorly fed, and so frequently under the wheels of passing teams, that not one of them seemed destined to become of age, or to have anyone at all concerned over that remote possibility. But neither the scratching of the captain's pen, nor the shrill squeak of the children, helped Mr. Bunton to think, and it was a long time before he said slowly: "Yes, she is of age, and they were legally married. I may learn more when I get home; but I should like—if my wife doesn't know where they are—to see that man. As soon as possible."

"I guess there'll be no trouble to locate him, Mr. Bunton. All my men and a great many patrolmen, know him. He's easily identified, anyway."

"Thank you. Shall I call here?"

"If it's convenient to you on your way to your office. Or I'll report to you."

"Thank you."

"You'll let me know if you hear of anything—at home—that will help us."

"I will, captain. Thank you," and Isaac Bunton slowly left the office looking years older than he had the night before, when he went to the theatre party which he hoped might end in a way to end, also, his troubles.

The shrewd captain of police was wrong; there was great difficulty in locating the sea-food man. Weeks went by and no trace of him was found by those who searched. They lacked the right clue; they had no hint which would send them in search of a rapidly rising star in the comic opera world; a star polishing her brightness in the rough workshops of small towns, before flashing it on Broadway; a newly discovered star named on the bills of the play, "Marguerite Boynton." The dapper little fellow who hovered about her, in and out of the theatres, happy, surely, in this restoration to such bright and joyous surroundings—for he smiled always—he could have told, if he would, of Smiling Harry, the sea-food man.

XX:—CALEB BANNISTER ON THE TRAIL.

Another man, more important than Issac Bunton, was seeking Harry Lawton: a man whose appearance in the case increased the interest of the captain of detectives, measurably. This was Mr. Caleb Bannister, chief adviser of the Worthington interests, and a man in whose behalf the captain had done much work; little of which was known to be public, and little of which appeared on the records of the police department. The entrance of Mr. Bannister into the case, which now greatly interested the captain, came about through the fact that the lawyer had a son who was highly impulsive, and strongly emotional.

The recovery of Howard Paxton was rapid; a few days of careful nursing and rest had him so much restored that the surgeon said he might do some writing. A little work, he said, would do the patient less harm than the worry over not working, and a few days more found Howard sitting at George Bannister's desk, hard at work, and delaying his departure from his friend's rooms only that he might not be seen by Grace with a bandaged head, and therefore have to give explanations which would overturn the pretty story Turnbull had invented of a trip to stormy Cape Cod. Howard had been informed of that story (but not of the remittance of money) and read up a little on the topography of the cape, and the aspects of Provincetown in winter, that he might give verisimilitude to the accounts of his supposed journey. George Bannister was an untiring nurse, and delighted in the rapid recovery of his guest, but his stormy heart was in rebellion against the advice of Turnbull that no action be taken to punish the thug in police uniform responsible for Howard's injury. What troubled young Mr. Bannister's heart showed in his face, and on his visits home every member of the family saw at once that he was concealing something, which, they knew from experience, he would reveal, sooner or later.

"Father," he said, one evening, when he had contrived to be alone with him, "I have something to say to you."

"So I have seen, my boy. Is it money? Your allowance has accumulated for a year, now. Don't let your pride bring you a fall."

"My pride and purse are all right," the youth answered, smiling. "I told you that I would prove myself capable of supporting a wife, and I've done so."

"You have, my boy, and I'm proud of you, rather. I dare say I'd be so wholly, if I quite understood your means of livelihood."

"You're making fun of me, dad."

"As I understand it, it seems to be a subject for jest. However, we'll be serious. You know, of course, that it's not a question of your ability to make a living that stands between you and Gertrude; it is Mrs. Marble's obstinate insistence upon—but you've heard all that. Now, I'll tell you something which may please you: a certain business point, about which Mrs. Marble and I differed, will soon be developed in a way which will convince even her that I was right in the matter of our difference, and when she admits that, why, I suppose—eh?"

George had jumped to his feet, kissed his father, rushed into the adjoining room and surprised his mother and sister in the same way, tore back to his father, raised both hands aloft, and exclaimed, "Gertrude! horizon of my hopes and happiness; angel of my heaven; casket of the jewels of my heart's soul; I love her! Now, dad, I'll tell you something that's troubling me."

He told his father the whole story of Howard's misadventure, and concluded, "And now what can we do to punish that hideous animal, that worse than brute, that savage beast unchained?"

"Meaning?"

"The policeman."

"As to him," Mr. Bannister replied in a manner which George thought unsympathetic, "Turnbull's advice may be right. Perhaps we should only ventilate a matter very painful to Miss Paxton, without convicting Howard's assailant. I will consult with the commissioner, and if anything can be done, will do it. But let me ask you: What was the name, did you say, of that curious character Howard tried to protect?"

"Smiling Harry."

You mentioned a full name in your story."

"Did I? Oh, yes! Harry Lambert."

"Did you say Harry Lawton?"

"Harry Lambert."

"Did you get any notion of why Howard should go to his assistance? It was a rash thing to do."

"Oh, let me see!" George replied, trying to remember. "That foolish fellow said that he went to school with Howard and he said something—harped on something"——

"About a—a"——

"About a deed?" the lawyer asked, with such unusual eagerness that his son looked at him in surprise, and answered, "Surely! You're a mind-reader, father. That was it."

"And what did he say about a deed?"

"Why, dad I can't recall. I think he would have said more—it was on our way to his rooms, where Howard was then—if I'd not threatened to throw him out of the carriage if he didn't stop his chatter."

The lawyer groaned. "I wish, my son, you had some of your father's command of temper."

"And listen to a half-witted sea-fool man's prattle?"

"You'll learn more by listening than by talking."

Here a servant brought in the card of David Turnbull. "Admit him," Mr. Bannister said quickly.

"Well, Turnbull, how are my honest friends Carson and Faulkner?" he asked when the reporter entered.

"Both of those honest gentlemen are prospering," Turnbull said gravely. "And they are possessed by a great desire that I should obtain your views on the progress of the iron combine. It seems that the street is much disturbed in its mind by the hitch in negotiations, and is torn by conflicting rumors as to the cause."

"Dear me!" exclaimed the lawyer, "I should be cruel, indeed, if I withheld any information that might allay the fever of the street. What are the rumors?—that I may talk intelligently."

"For instance, that one Isaac Bunton, one of the Western plungers, is in a conspiracy to hold up the interests you represent, and is giving you trouble."

"Isaac Bunton? Now, would he be the gentleman hailing from White River?" Mr. Bannister asked, as if not quite certain who Isaac Bunton might be.

"The same," Turnbull answered.

"Well, of course, if I have any information deeply affecting the interests I represent, I could not bear to withhold it from my honest friends Carson and Faulkner, no matter how much I might injure my clients to disclose their plans."

"Of course not," Turnbull said, bowing gravely. "I took the liberty to say as much when I was asked by your honest friends to interview you. Seriously, Mr. Bannister, is there any information you are to make public, as an authorized statement, or otherwise."

"There may be, Turnbull. Let me consider a little. In the meantime I must tell you how distressed I am to hear of our friend Paxton's mishap."

"A bad business, sir. But by tomorrow I shall, with the surgeon's permission, tell him the good news I wanted to tell him the night he was hurt."

"That will hurry his cure, no doubt. By the way, have you spoken to him about the curious claim the man—what's his name: Harry Lawton—makes, that they were schoolfellows?"

"Not Lawton, Lambert. No, I asked Howard if he knew the fellow. He said that when he went to help him he thought he knew him, but that, as a matter of fact, the school acquaintance he thought he recognized in the sea-food man, had been dead for a couple of years, or more."

"Did Howard mention the name of the dead friend who looked so much like the sea-food man?"

"He did not, and the subject disturbed Howard so much that the surgeon forbade us to mention it again."

"Of course it has occurred to your mind that the fact that the man, Lawton"——

"Lambert, sir."

"To be sure, Lambert. The fact that he claims to be an old acquaintance of Howard's, suggests that Howard may have been mistaken in supposing someone to be dead. Rather suggests a mystery, eh?"

"Oh! the sea food man will suggest you any kind of mystery you want. He raved to me about a deed in which Howard would be interested."

"Rather a droll fellow," Mr. Bannister said. "What of a deed? George mentioned it, also."

"As I recall," Turnbull said thoughtfully, "he said that he had—no, he said——"

"What did you say, Turnbull?" the lawyer asked as the other hesitated.

"Ah, yes! now I remember. He asked me——"

"That is, Lawton asked?"

"Lambert asked." Turnbull continued, smiling at the other's confusion as to the sea food man's name. "Lambert asked me—now, sir, my reporter's brain is at work. I can recall any language that I've heard used, until I've written it down. Then it passes from my mind, as if my mind were a slate from which a penciled record were erased."

"Very interesting problem involved there. Very. Were you saying that—"

"That that poor fellow, Lambert, said to me 'I've got a paper with his father's name on it.'"

"Meaning Howard's father?"

"Yes, sir. Then he said—Lambert said—'Do you know a deed? Does a man own a deed that was his father's, when his father is dead? He was in a frenzy of excitement, and probably did not know what he said."

"Very likely," Mr. Bannister said, seeming to tire of the eccentricities of the sea food man.

"Can you give me anything to print?" Turnbull asked.

"Pardon me," the lawyer said. "I'd nearly forgot the purpose of your visit. Really there's nothing to say at this time—at least as coming from me. But I don't want your call to be without results. You might report that it's said on good authority, but not mentioning me, that recent developments lead the interests which have been trying to secure certain mining lands in the iron ore country to believe that the title to the lands involved is faulty, and—but dress it up to suit yourself. You have always been clever about such things."

"Thank you," Turnbull said, rising to go. "And your honest friends Carson and Faulkner will thank you."

"Give them my compliments. I say, Turnbull, did you ever experiment in bleaching celery for Christmas eating? No? You would enjoy the study of plant life, I should think. Goodnight, George, show Mr. Turnbull out, and go out with him, if you are disposed to take the air, for I have some work to do."

As the door shut on the young men, the lawyer stepped briskly to the telephone, and called up police headquarters. "Wherever the Captain of Detectives is, have him notified to call at once at the residence of Caleb Bannister."

"Certainly, sir."

Then he returned to his chair and mused. "Howard said he mistook the man to whose assistance he went for a man who has been dead more than two years. Harry Lawton was reported by Isaac Bunton, and by Isaac Bunton alone, to have been killed more than two years ago, and on the day Harry Lawton left Bunton's office for the last time, Dr. Paxton drew five thousand dollars from a bank; and on that day he visited Bunton's office, as his memorandum book shows; and on that day Bunton closed a deal in pig iron which we have found out he had been trying for several days to close. Harry Lawton. Harry Lambert. Um! A deed? Show the gentleman in." This to the servant who brought the captain's card.

"They caught me by 'phone at the Twentieth precinct, and I drove right over here," the captain said.

"Hope I didn't take you away from any important business, captain," the lawyer said, shaking hands cordially with the detective, and offering him a cigar as he motioned him to a seat. They had often conferred, these two men.

"A matter of no importance at all, only it has riled my temper, and I've been reading the riot act to the plain-clothes men of that precinct. Here I am, asked by a gentleman to locate a well known character, and I say it will be no trouble to do it, but I slip up. Why, if my ten-year-old boy had been sent out to locate Smiling Harry, the sea food man, and didn't do it in half an hour, I'd spank him; but these plain-clothes men have been pottering around like a lot of—what's the matter, governor?"

They talked together in low tones, and with deep, concentrated interests, for half an hour, and then each sank back in his chair, and regarded the other thoughtfully, through clouds of smoke from freshly lighted cigars.

"And you say, Governor," the detective at last asked, with a perplexed manner, "that you cannot account for young Worthington's asking for Smiling Harry's address, the very night before Bunton asks me to find the party."

"What I say is that I'm almost positive that it had nothing to do with this suggestion of a deed. I can imagine a reason; he was at a theatre party with the Buntons that night—my wife was of the party, at my request—and the girl, Miss Bunton, may have seen her husband, Smiling Harry, on the street, and asked Jack Worthington to find him for her."

"That sounds like mighty good reasoning, Governor."

"But of no importance, that I can see, as we already know that the fellow disappeared the next morning with Miss Bunton—or with his wife, Mrs. Harry Lawton, as it seems safe to call her."

"Governor," the Captain said, after a pause, "I guess the detectives out there in White River are not a strictly first-class article."

"But we've had our own men at work out there."

"They didn't work with all the information we have now. I'm feeling like a few days off on sick leave; I'll take them in White River."

A week later the Captain called on Mr. Bannister, and gave him the result of his visit to the old home of the Buntons and Paxtons. It did not seem to be very important, only that the Captain had found a man named Dan Mannix, formerly employed by Isaac Bunton, who recalled that Harry Lawton, when he last left Bunton's office, had said to him, Mannix, "I'm going to Dr. Paxton's house with a paper the Doctor forgot." Also the Captain found the Paxtons' servant girl, and she was sure that Harry Lawton had not called at the Doctor's on the afternoon in question. She was sure, because the local police had questioned her about all of the callers at the house on that day—the day of his death—and if Lawton had been among them she would remember it.

But the present the Captain received from Mr. Bannister for bringing this information was not small, or unimportant.

"And now, Captain," the lawyer said, "we must locate the sea-food man."

"Oh, I'll take that matter into my own hands, Governor. I've got Bessie Day located already—the fools had let her out of sight!"

"Bessie Day?"

"Yes, sir. A woman in the case. When there's a woman in the case, wise detectives don't look for the man they want; they keep track of the woman."

"Ah, I see! Captain, I've often urged you to take up the study of plant life. You'd enjoy it. Good-day to you."

XXI—JACK WORTHINGTON'S PROBATION.

Mrs. Bannister would have had no more than a mother's natural interest in her son's secret had she not guessed that it related to Howard Paxton; and had not Madge's dejection over the long silence of Howard's troubled her mother. So she made George disclose to her what he had already told his father. A simple task for her, and he told her all."

"I am sorry, very, very sorry," she said, "but what can one expect, if one will go and be a reporter?"

"Reporter!" cried George indignantly. "He's a poet."

"Was he writing poetry when he had his head broken by the policeman?" Mrs. Bannister asked blandly.

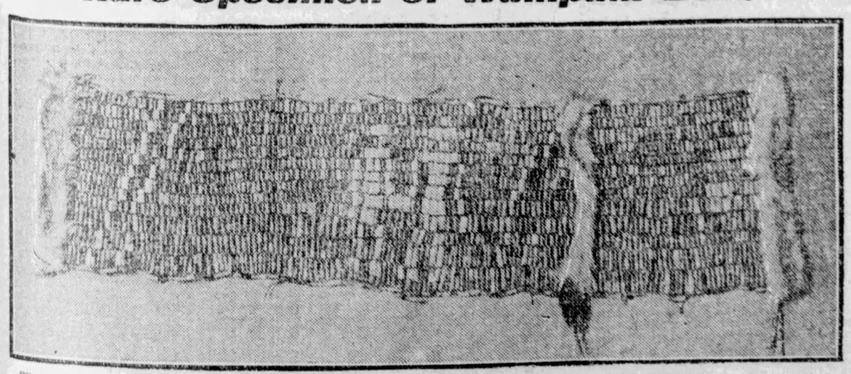
"Mother, you should hear the fellows at the club, who know good work when they see it, talk about Howard's work! When he has worn off the stigma of having worked for the Chronicle, he will rise to—to heights! He is a grand, noble, generous fellow, and I love him."

"I should not be at all distressed if you were the only member of the family in love with your poet, but"——

"Mother!" cried George, jumping to his feet, all afire with excitement, "what do you mean? Madge! By the Lord Harry! If my sister loves that man, I love her for it. Madge is the sunlight of my life, and I love her! I do! But I never dreamed of such a thing. She is but a child; years younger than I."

"Two years and three days," his mother said. "But it's not her age—oh! why should my only girl not see life as I do? That an income, not a poet, is the thing. You, with all your nonsense, at least fell in love with a girl with an income. But Madge! Well, it's a lucky thing that her

Rare Specimen of Wampum Belt.



The owner of the remarkable wampum belt shown in the illustration claims that it is the original belt made by the Indians and given in keeping of the Muncie tribe of Delawares about 1682, when the territory now the state of Pennsylvania was ceded to William Penn. Another belt was made at the renewal of the treaty of 1764 or 1766, and is now believed to be in the possession of Pennsylvanians.

The belt above shown was held by John Wampum, a Christian Indian, who on two different occasions visited England and sought redress for Indian grievances and to get money to build churches and schoolhouses on their reservation in western Canada. When Chief Wampum died this belt fell into the hands of his half brother, Chief Wolf, and then to the latter's son, who disposed of it to its present owner.

New German Fire-Fighting Device.

An elaborate device has been introduced among the firemen of several German cities to enable the men to enter burning buildings or pass through fire or smoke without serious inconvenience. The new equipment consists of a suit not unlike that worn by divers. The entire face and head are completely covered by an air-tight helmet, connected with a hose, which reaches to the outer air. The hose is supplied with a current of fresh air, which is pumped from some point of safety. A stout rope is also attached to the fireman's waist to be used in case of accident.

Thousands of Women Restored To Health by Swamp-Root

Women as well as Men Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

WOMEN suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not always correctly understood; in many cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles. Perhaps you suffer almost continually with pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and utter exhaustion.

DIDN'T KNOW I HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

I had tried so many remedies without their having benefited me that I was

MRS. A. L. WALKER.

about discouraged but in a few days after taking your wonderful Swamp-Root I began to feel better.

I was out of health and run down generally; had no appetite, was dizzy and suffered with headache most of the time. I did not know that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, but somehow felt they might be, and I began taking Swamp-Root, as above stated. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the spot and drives disease out of the system. It has cured me, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Gratefully yours,

MRS. A. L. WALKER.
56 West Linden St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle sent free by mail.

In taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has ever been discovered. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

YOUR poor health makes you nervous, irritable and at times despondent; But thousands of just such suffering or broken down women are being restored to health and strength every day by the use of that wonderful discovery, Dr Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

TODAY I AM IN SPLENDID HEALTH

About 18 months ago I had a very severe attack of grip. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I finally was

MRS. H. N. WHEELER.

able to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pains in my back, which convinced me that I had a severe kidney trouble. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all run down.

My sister, Mrs. C. E. Littlefield, of Lynn, advised me to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial.

I procured a bottle, and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the completion of this one found I was completely cured. My strength returned and today I am as well as ever.

My business is that of canvasser. I am on my feet a great deal of the time and have to use much energy in getting around. My cure is therefore all the more remarkable, and is exceedingly gratifying to me.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. H. N. WHEELER.
29 Prospect St., Lynn, Mass.

NOT only does Swamp-Root bring new life and activity to the kidneys, the cause of the trouble, but by treating the kidneys it acts as a general tonic and food for the entire constitution.

SWAMP-ROOT A BLESSING TO WOMEN

My kidneys and bladder gave me great trouble for over two months and I suf-

MRS. E. AUSTIN.

fered untold misery. I became weak, emaciated and very much run down. I had great difficulty in retaining my urine, and was obliged to pass water very often night and day. After I had used a sample bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, sent me on my request, I experienced relief and I immediately bought of my druggist two large bottles and continued taking it regularly. I am pleased to say that Swamp-Root cured me entirely. I can now stand on my feet all day without any bad symptoms whatever. Swamp-Root has proved a blessing to me.

Gratefully yours,
MRS. E. AUSTIN,
19 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy Will do for YOU, Every Reader of the "Weekly Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free By Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—No matter how many doctors you have tried—no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself, and to your family, to at least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its staunchest friends today are those who had almost given up hope of ever becoming well again. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to its wonderful curative properties. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo "Weekly Blade." If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 144, Lewis block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

father can give her an income. Good heavens, what a family!"

"Mother," said Howard, in a comforting manner, "don't despair. Father is an eccentric, to be sure; Madge is a problem; your own delights in society is an expression of weakness; but here am I a steadily solid sober-sides; always to be depended upon in any storm or stress of domestic crankiness. Remember old George; even-keeled, slowing-going, if you like, but always to be found at the old stand (I'm mixing my metaphor), and his mother's hitching-post and sheet-anchor combined."

"Which he proves by falling in love with a silly"——

"Mother!" he interrupted. He raised his hand violently above her smiling face, and brought it down with such a caressing stroke on her cheek. She took his hand and put its palm to her lips.

"Well, my boy," she said, "as like as not I was a pink-faced, smiling doll when your father fell in love with me; and perhaps Gertrude will develop into a steady-going woman."

"Mother" he exclaimed in a rapture at this faint, but her first, praise of Gertrude, "you are an angel! Gertrude shall grow to be like you! I swear it! You are the noblest woman on God's green footstool; a woman beyond the power of words to justify praise, and by the Lord Harry! if there were another like you I'd marry them all! You are the perfume of my life, and I"——

"You are mussing my lace, just now," the perfume of his life said warningly. "But about Madge?"

"My sister! Where is she? If she loves the man I love, I'll give him my allowance, and she shall have him. She is a wild rose! Her hair is the color of autumn leaves at the bottom of a wood stream. I shall paint her, and make fame for my color."

"That will be very nice, but before you do that, we must consider a little. Madge is pining like a caged animal. At first I thought it was because we were in the city, and were slow about going to the country for the holidays. But it's not that. Besides not hearing from Howard, she does not even hear from Grace, and it distresses me to see the child. Now, of course, we cannot tell her this awful story you've told me about the"——

"Dogs! Brutes! Brutes! Savages! Sioux! Cowards! Curs!" hissed George.

"About the police, as you were saying, but if I'm to have any peace of mind, if I am to retain enough repose to preside at a dinner table, even Madge's doubts and fears must be quieted."

"My dear, leave that to me."

"You will be cautious and not alarm her."

"Is it likely that I—if you, or father, undertook to—but, oh, mother!"

"Very well. Find your sister, and arrange for her to call, say, with you, on Grace as soon as Howard is with his sister again."

George found Madge in the library, curled up in a great chair, pretending to read. But when he saw her eyes, saw the tears in them, saw their look of proud love hurt, he smote his breast in agony, and cried, "Sister! Howard is"——

She looked at him frightened, as he hesitated, and seeing the look, he tore his hair and hissed, "I can stand this no more! Justice! If not by the law, then by mine own hand! Steal into father's room, bring me his pistol, and I'll hunt the coward! I'll deal with the assassin of my friend! For God's sake, Madge, look up!"

He had told the story so carefully that the girl had fainted. He was on his knees by her side, calling her every pet name of their childhood, cursing himself when she asked, so quietly that he was frightened, "If Howard is dead, may I see him?"

"Dead? Oh, that my tongue were outrooted! I'm an accumulation of all idiocy! He's well and happy, and in my rooms, and by the Lord Harry, you shall see him now."

They drove to Mrs. Hartley's and found out Grace's new address, and Madge went there. It was in a lodging house of modest pretensions, but with decent rooms and respectable patronage, where Grace had rented a room next to the one Howard had occupied for the past two months. It was the third day that Grace had been there, and the fourth since she had heard that Howard had gone on his far-off story. She had a hundred times arranged and rearranged the rooms to look their prettiest, and tried to believe that things were as Turnbull's letter asserted, but her doubts first, then her fears began to grow; something told her that all was not right, and on the afternoon when Madge came to the room, and knocked, she was sadly longing for some news to dispel her anxiety. By what miracle do women sometimes read to the very depths of others' hearts? Madge, after one glance at Grace, rushed into her arms, exclaiming: "He is well! George and he will be here in half an hour."

No need to say who was well; who was coming with George. No need either, for Madge to explain her interest in the unnamed person. Grace understood, and Madge knew that she understood, and they embraced and smiled through their tears, with a lot of unexpressed understanding on both sides.

But when Howard and George had started to keep up the silly pretense of the trip to the Cape, the girls only laughed at him, as if it were all a joke, and neither had suffered any anxiety, and his absence had not been much more than noticed. For women can hide even the shadow of a sorrow, if a knowledge of that sorrow would pain one they love; while men deepen their groans of pain, lest they be not heard and echoed by the women who love them.

Howard was sensible about accepting Grace's determination to make her home with him, and soon found that she was making a home for him. Grace took up the mysteries of "light housekeeping" with less to learn and suffer than most beginners; for her study of the problem, as solved by some of the students she had helped, now stood her to good purpose. Howard insisted that the improving sale of his wares justified them in hiring a third room, and this was done. This was to serve as kitchen, dining-room and parlor. Florence Hartly and Madge helped in the decoration of this room, and considering that its beautification was accomplished by the expenditure of nothing more valuable than brain and muscle, it was pronounced by the Committees on Art to be a masterpiece. This committee consisted of Howard, George and Mr. Jack Worthington. Young Mr. Bannister was several times removed from the committee for wanting to buy material for decorative purposes, and was restored, finally, on his promise to lift step-ladders, mix paste and wall colors, drive all the nails to be driven, and say nothing.

Still another purpose the wonderful room served, as workshop for both Howard and Grace. His writings began to be accepted to such an extent that the returns not only met the expense of their frugal living, but some weeks left a balance. Then Howard would say, "Grace, I'm going out to buy a fine overcoat."

"Do so, Howard," she would say, and he would redeem a garment from the shelf of an accommodating merchant who charged him three per cent a month on the transaction; and they would treat the redemption as a purchase, and make a jubilee of the fact that money was so plentiful. There were weeks of rigid economy, of very plain living, when only enough to eat, and nothing to spare, was consumed in Grace's wonderful light housekeeping; when luxuries and amusements were out of the question, and comforts were long considered, to be certain that necessities were assured. Hope is a religion in youth—"I shall succeed." It is accepted upon faith, and as true as a fact accomplished. So those days were not unhappy; the religion of Hope is bright and comforting, and it is a pity that as long as there is life there should not also be hope. Man has wished it so much that he has lied about it, and said that it was so. But they were still young, and hope was strong. "Next year," Howard said, "we can rent a piano, and have another room."

"Next year, indeed, you'll have a vacation. You can't work all the time, Howard."

"Nor you: we'll both take a vacation."

Why should a man try to break up a home where such an amount of happiness—of hope—resided? Yet Jack Worthington was trying, with a patience that was endless. When Howard came to Jack's aid, Grace said it was not fair; that if her own brother would not keep a home for her, then, indeed, she supposed it was only human that she should consider where to look for another.

"That's the very point," Jack said, "you really must have a home." And having won that point, he advanced another: "When?"

"When Howard has fully re-established himself," Grace replied firmly; as if warning her lover that because he gained one point he need not think to gain another.

"In two weeks?" he asked, as if the time were too long, but he supposed he had to humor her.

"In two years—perhaps."

"And perhaps in two months."

"It won't take Howard so long to restore the value of his name of which the Chronicle robbed him. He'll be a millionaire before then—you confessed to having eggs for breakfast every morning, now. Do you expect me to wait until Howard begins to give away public libraries? Never saw such an unreasonable girl. Let's compromise on two months."

But Grace was firm. She had promised to marry him, that was a great deal. Yes, he admitted that. Very well, she would not let Howard go wandering around homeless again. Until he was an established, recognized literary personage of the name of "Howard Paxton," and no pen name, if you please, and was earning enough to warrant his marriage, when he could have a home of his own, she would keep his home for him.

From this decision all of Jack's urging could not turn her, and he added to his daily prayers one for the success of Howard's campaign for recognition under his true name.

XXII:—THE CHASE BEGUN.

Jack had at last secured Grace's definite promise to marry him, and it was his duty to impart that news to Mr. Bannister. Mr. Worthington, sr., and his wife, had delayed their return; his health did not improve as much as was expected by the physician accompanying them, and a longer stay had been made in Mediterranean ports. But now the return was definitely announced, and Jack went to the lawyer to tell him that the will could be changed as ordered.

"We'll take a little time to explain things to your father, first," Mr. Bannister said with a faint smile. "Perhaps the fact that the young lady he wanted you to marry already had a husband may alter your father's views on the subject."

The young man started. He, certainly, had not revealed to Mr. Bannister, nor to anyone, what he had learned from Daisy when she confessed to him that the sea-food man was her husband. Neither had he heard any gossip which led him to suppose that the marriage was generally known. He had heard in casual small-talk that Miss Bunton was on a visit to her grandfather in the West, but that statement was accompanied by no "ambiguous giving out," or sign that it was not accepted as the simple and natural fact. Was the clever lawyer fishing?

"I do not understand you," he said to Mr. Bannister—and it was the truth, in one sense.

"I supposed that you knew from something I learned, that Mr. Bunton's daughter was married."

Jack, embarrassed, made no reply.

"Understand," the lawyer went on, "I'm not trying to learn whether it's a fact. I know that it is."

"Even if it is," the young man said, "it may not alter my father's views as to my disobedience. I refused to obey his command, when there was no known reason—if there be one now—why I should not ask the lady to be my wife. My refusal constituted and completed the offense. An existing husband would not clear me, under my father's process of reasoning."

"We'll see. I want to ask you a question, Jack."

"I'm attention, sir."

"Do you object to telling me why, one night several weeks ago, you secured from the police the address of a pedlar known as the sea-food man?"

"No objection other than that I am not at liberty to give my reason."

"May I ask another question?"

"Fire away," Jack said, smiling.

"Was your reason in any way related to our efforts to secure Bunton's mining lands?"

"Not in the remotest"—Jack began lightly, and paused. "In no manner that I was, or am, aware of," he continued thoughtfully, "or can imagine now."

"Well, my boy, I'll not bother you any more on the subject. There is something pleasanter—to you. So Miss Paxton has consented to make you happy?"

"She has, sir," he replied radiantly.

"I hear a good deal of the Paxtons through my children. The young man has good pluck."

"Indeed he has. And she is as brave as he is. I consider that if I have no other good fortune in life than to win her for a wife, I've had my share—more than I deserve!"

The old lawyer smiled at the eager youngster, and said, "It is a good thing for a woman to be so loved—and for a man to love so. Does the lady give you hope of an early marriage?"

"She talks of years. She wants to stand by her brother until he's well enough established to marry, and have a home of his own!"

"And then—sooner or later—she will make you happy?"

"She has promised. If it were not for their pride"——

"Yes, I know," Mr. Bannister interrupted, a little hastily. "If it were not for their pride the brother would not object to prosper by means of a rich brother-in-law. That wouldn't do. Not do at all! I like his pride."

"So do I—at the expense of a great deal of patience," Jack laughed. "By the way, Mr. Bannister," he added, stopping on his way to the other room, "do you chance to have heard—you've interviewed so much—of a newspaper man named Turnbull?"

"Yes."

"I wish we could do something for him; put him in a way of becoming something—well, different from a Chronicle reporter."

"Has he suggested such a thing to you?" Mr. Bannister asked in surprise.

"Oh, no! Not at all." Jack laughed as he gave this assurance. "And if we can do anything for him, put him in some department where he can advance, it would have to be done so as to appear that I had no hand in the offer."

"You have had some experience with him?" the lawyer asked, looking at the young man with curiosity.

"Why, yes, sir; a rather unusual one. When Howard Paxton was injured, Turnbull wrote a letter to Miss Paxton, accounting for Howard's absence, and sending her some money under the pretext that it was a remittance he had been asked to make by Howard. The whole device was prompted, it strikes me, by a mighty nice spirit. But Miss Paxton saw the deception, did not use the money, and asked me to return it to Turnbull."

"Asked you to return it?" the lawyer said, raising his brows.

"Yes, sir. As I think of it now, the whole thing, as Miss Paxton arranged it, was very feminine, and therefore very"——

"Inexplicable," suggested the lawyer.

"Exactly. I have thought that, possibly, Miss Paxton wanted Turnbull to see that I had the right—that is, that he did not have the right—or that she looked to me to—to"——

"You are involved in the tangle of woman's mental processes, Jack. Give it up," the old lawyer said, with a grim smile.

The young man laughed and continued: "Well, I had an interview with Mr. Turnbull. He did not seem to esteem me highly, and was at no pains to conceal the fact. I think he wanted to quarrel; but I was too happy to quarrel with anyone, and thought too well of his act in the matter of the letter and money, to quarrel with him; so we parted, with coolness on his side, and on mine a wish to better his prospects in the world, if you approve of my notion."

"I do not approve," Mr. Bannister said decidedly. "I have known that young man Turnbull some time, and know him to be as well off in the world as he deserves. I helped to make his position, such as it is, permanent—and that is more than he deserves, too, perhaps."

"You are severe on him."

"He is severe on himself. He has undoubted talent, an unusually engaging manner, great beauty, but deserves no man's help, nor even sympathy; he is too weak to resist an appetite for drink."

Young Worthington looked at Mr. Bannister in surprise. Was he moralizing, this cynical old worldling?

As if answering the others thoughts the lawyer continued: "The intemperate man is so wilfully, or because he has no will. In either case he is unfit for the proper discharge of any trust. I have no patience with the intemperate nor with those who bother about the 'cure' of intemperance. Intemperance is a vice, not a disease; and to promote societies to give aid and sympathy to the intemperate is to promote intemperance; as well form societies to give and sympathy to pickpockets. We have to catch a thief to punish him, but the way to punish the vice of intemperance—and eventually to cure it—is to let it alone. When you preach that intemperance in the use of intoxicating drink is a disease, you are giving some man who wants to get drunk an excuse for doing so. There is no place in the machinery of modern commercialism, or industrialism, but even in the ranks of skilled labor, for the man so weak or wilful as to get drunk. The occasional drunkard should be encouraged to become an habitual drunkard, for the survival of the fittest would be the sooner accomplished. Let Turnbull alone to sink to the dregs if he is wanting; to rise, if he is deserving."

The lawyer paused, then added slowly: "The intemperate belong to society's lees, with all the morally disordered. Those who leaven the social mass with the sweet breath of courage and cleanly living, yet to whom, sometimes, despite courage and cleanliness, 'sorrow comes in the night,' they engage my sympthies more than the lees—the doomed dregs."

Mr. Bannister's language chilled Jack. He felt like a young Providence, and was eager to do good without too close scrutiny of the objects of his amiable intentions. He would have protested against what he thought the lawyer's harshness, but before he could speak a clerk entered with a telegram. Mr. Bannister glanced at the message, wrote the word "Yes" on a blank and told the clerk to hurry it off.

"You will find the study of plant life," he said to Jack, as he walked toward the outer door with him, "an aid to the understanding of certain human abnormalities. Now I must be off for an engagement."

The telegram he had received read: "Bessie Day has bought a ticket for a train that leaves in an hour by the N. Y., N. H. & H. Can you go with me?"

(To be continued.)

THE MAN IN ARMOR

Was no match for the microbe. Giants he might slay but this microscopic organism defied him, and in many a campaign more men were destroyed by camp diseases than by the enemy's sword.

The one way to arm against microbic disease is to keep the blood pure. Impure blood both breeds and feeds disease.

The signs of impure blood are easy to read. Pimples, boils, and eruptions generally proclaim the blood to be impure. Scrofulous scores and swellings, salt-rheum, eczema, etc., are other signs of a corrupt condition of the blood.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood and cures diseases caused by the blood's impurity. It cures scrofulous sores, boils, pimples, eczema and other defiling and disfiguring diseases.

"It gives me great pleasure to express my faith in the virtue of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mr. Ezekiel Floro, of Graytown, Ottawa Co., Ohio. "I suffered everything for two years with humor on my face, which baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. Was at once advised to go to the hospital; was doctored there for three months without success. Came home discouraged. Then began to doctor with a 'chemist.' He also failed to help me. Then I began Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with no faith whatever in it. Did it only to please my wife; but I am happy to tell you that after taking five bottles I am entirely cured."

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From Little, Brown & Co., 254 Washington street, Boston:

Blake Redding, a Boy of Today, by Natalie Rice Clark, is an entertaining story of schoolboy life in a New England town.

Elizabeth's Charm String, by Cora B. Forbes, is a series of old legends, told in a pleasant way to a party of girls. Many famous stories are included.

Brenda's Beach, by Helen Leah Reed, is a story for girls, of social settlement work. It is told in natural and interesting style.

From Lee & Shepard, 5 Milk st., Boston:

Joe, the Surveyor, by Edward Stratemeyer, is a story for boys of a boy who made a living for his twin sister and his invalid father.

Helen Grant's School Days, by Amanda Douglas, is a girls' book, interesting not only to them but to grown readers as well.

The New Thought Simplified, by Henry Wood, is devoted to an explication of what is called the "new thought."

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

Hesper, by Hamlin Garland, is a strong novel whose action takes place mostly in a western mining region. It is peculiarly interesting.

Two Prisoners, by Thomas Nelson Page, is a charming juvenile story of a little crippled girl and a caged mocking-bird, and from them the story takes its name.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Beaten Path, by Richard L. Makin, is a novel of power and interest, indirectly involving the labor question.

The Magic Forest, by Steward Edward White, is a juvenile book, relating the adventures of a little boy who spent a summer with a tribe of Canadian Indians.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

The Simple Life, and The Better Way, are the titles of two books by Charles Wagner. The first is a protest against the complex life of the present day, and the great gain if it could be changed. The second book is a charming collection of terse expressions regarding life.

My Mamie Rose, by Owen Kildare, is a true story of his own life history. He was a newsboy in New York, and was thirty years old before he learned to read. It is most interesting. The Baker & Taylor Co., 33 East 17th st., New York.

Tomorrow's Tangle, by Geraldine Bonner, is a story of the west of the Mormons and San Francisco. It is a fine, strong story. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

The Monarch Billionaire, by Morrison J. Swift, is a novel on the existing conditions of capital and labor. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., 57 Rost st., New York.

The Merivale Banks, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, is a story by this well-known writer, which is one of the very best she has written. The G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West 23d st., New York.

Man and the Divine Order, by Horatio W. Dresser, is a volume of essays on the philosophy of religion, and on constructive realism. Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23rd st., New York.

The Story of Little David is from the David Copperfield of Charles Dickens. It goes as far as the happy ending of his childhood adventures, when he is adopted by his Aunt Betsy at Dover. Dana Estes & Co., 212 Summer st., Boston.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

No need of the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement. The Combination Oil Cure for cancers is soothing and balmy, safe and sure. Write for free book to the home office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 205, Dept. V, Indianapolis, Ind.

A "BIRD" OF A TOMATO.

Undoubtedly the agriculturist who raised this peculiarly shaped vegetable spoke of it as "a bird of a tomato," and, so far as the shape and suggestion goes, it certainly bears a marvellous resem-

blance to a young chicken or buzzard. It was produced in the kitchen garden of a farmer who is also interested in poultry, so this may account for the "freak."

IT IS ENOUGH.

Love is enough: though the World be a-waning,
And the woods have no voice but the voice of complaining,
Though the sky be too dark for dim eyes to discover
The gold-cups and daisies fair blooming thereunder,
Though the hills be held shadows, and the sea a dark wonder,
And this day draw a veil over all deeds passed over,
Yet their hands shall not tremble, their feet shall not falter;
The void shall not weary, the fear shall not alter
These lips and these eyes of the loved and the lover.

—William Morris.

GOT TH' MUMPS.

Say, I got th' mumps; an' say,
Ain't it awful when your face
Swells all up? Why, yesterday
I c'd hardly find a place
For th' pie, it hurt me so.
With them orful, achin' jumps!
It's jest fun t' stump your toe,
'Side o' mumps!

Every time I try t' talk
Somethin' gits me in th' jaw,
An' it shakes so when I walk,
I jess holler out f'r maw,
An' she comes a-runnin'—my!
Don't I git a couple thumps
On th' ear f'r yellin'? I
Hate th' mumps!

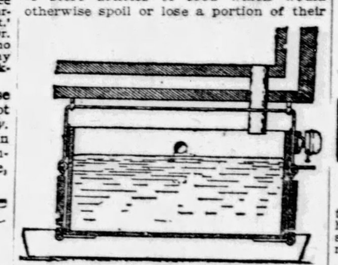
Ain't nobody sorry, near
Don't nobody seem t' care—
Can't see what I'm fussin' fer;
They don't feel no achin' there
Where I do; they seem to think
It's a picnic t' have lumps
On somebody else's face,
With th' mumps!

Cut my fingers, stumped my toe,
Got ten thousand kind o' bumps,
But they's nothin' hurts me so
Like th' mumps!

—Baltimore News.

Water Overflow Alarm.

With the congregation of people in large cities and the difficulty of obtaining cold water and fresh provisions, the refrigerator and ice box have grown from luxuries to positive necessities, and it is a poor household, indeed, which is not provided with at least a small box in which to store articles of food which would otherwise spoil or lose a portion of their



palatable flavor. It is safe to say that, in spite of the necessity of utilizing the refrigerator year after year, no provision is made in the majority of houses for the discharge of the waste water which flows from the melting ice, further than to catch it in a pan or other receptacle, to be emptied at frequent intervals, if not forgotten. In the latter case, which occurs not infrequently, carpets, plaster and paper are liable to be damaged considerably, and it might be good policy to invest a portion of the money which would have to be spent in repairs in such a mishap in a device designed especially to prevent it. This arrangement will not only ring a bell when the pan is filled, but will catch a certain portion of the overflow if the alarm is not answered immediately. The upper receptacle is suspended on springs, which are expanded by the weight of the water until the mechanism of the bell is released by the depression of the plunger, as shown. Should the pan not be emptied immediately, the lower receptacle will hold a considerable quantity of water, but meanwhile the springs have been relieved of their weight and allowed to contract to their normal position.

A Dutchman's Troubles.

Fraternal Monitor.

A Dutchman, addressing his dog, said: "You vos only a dog, but I vish I vos you. Ven you go mit der bed in, you shust durn round dree dimes und lay down. Ven I got mid der bed in, I haf to lock up de blace und vind de clock und put de cat oud und undress myself, und my vife vakes up und scols me, den de baby cries und I haf to valk him up und down; den maype ven I shust go to sleep, it's time to get up again. Ven you ged up, you shust stretch yourself und scratch a couple of dimes, und you vas up. I haf to light der fire, put on der kettle, scrap mit my vife already, und maype get some breakfast. You play round all tay und haf blenty of fun. I haf to vork all tay und haf blenty of drouble. Ven you die, you's dead; ven I die, I haf to go to hell yet."

FANLIKE PALM.

In some parts of Madagascar perfectly formed fans frequently grow with a spread of 20 feet. No use is made of them, since they are too large for practical use. The fans are, nevertheless, perfect of the palm leaf kind, and if

cut and dried would be found very serviceable. In their natural state they are fringed with beautiful green leaves of gigantic proportions, the whole being supported by a handle or stem about five feet in diameter and 10 feet or more in height.

Fair Play.

Edmonia—Have you any rules in your married life?

Eustacia—Yes; Eustace insists that the one who begins the quarrel must begin the making up.—Detroit Free Press.

HARD ARGUMENTS

Coffee Uses Them Whether One Likes or Not.

The ill effects of coffee are present in many coffee drinkers but some people pay no attention to the warning signals like dyspepsia, insomnia, nervousness, fluttering of the heart, etc., until coffee finally uses a knock down argument which means collapse on the part of the coffee drinker.

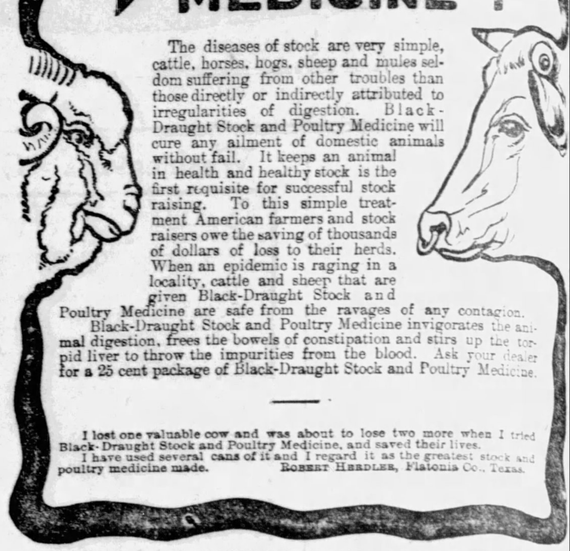
"I am 30 years old and have drank coffee since I can remember until four years ago, when I broke down completely with nervous prostration and indigestion. I simply cannot describe the agony I suffered.

"Doctor told me he could not help me if I did not leave coffee alone, so I bought some Postum to give it a trial. At first I did not know how to make it and was disappointed in the taste, but after reading the directions on the package carefully, made it right, and then I thought it better than coffee. At that time I weighed 140 pounds; now I weigh 185 pounds; that's quite a gain, isn't it? I never have indigestion now and the headaches are all gone and I am otherwise entirely well and strong.

"I never had any troubles that were not due to drinking coffee and these disappeared and health came in their place when I shut off coffee and drank Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, 'The Road to Wellville."

BLACK-DRAUGHT
STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE



The diseases of stock are very simple, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and mules seldom suffering from other troubles than those directly or indirectly attributed to irregularities of digestion. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will cure any ailment of domestic animals without fail. It keeps an animal in health and healthy stock is the first requisite for successful stock raising. To this simple treatment American farmers and stock raisers owe the saving of thousands of dollars of loss to their herds. When an epidemic is raging in a locality, cattle and sheep that are given Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine are safe from the ravages of any contagion.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine invigorates the animal digestion, frees the bowels of constipation and stirs up the torpid liver to throw the impurities from the blood. Ask your dealer for a 25 cent package of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine.

I lost one valuable cow and was about to lose two more when I tried Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine, and saved their lives.
I have used several cans of it and I regard it as the greatest stock and poultry medicine made. ROBERT HEADLES, Flatonia Co., Texas.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

I have a horse with a wind-gall, on one hind ankle, that lames it? At least it was a wind-gall. What is the remedy?—O., Woodlawn, Va.

Will some reader of The Blade tell me how to corn beef?—B., Eugene, Ore.

Will someone please tell me through The Blade a remedy for chicken cholera, how to prevent it, and the cause of it?—S., Torrey, Pa.

I have a six-year-old mare with distemper and with a wheeze that is very much the worse, although there are no other indications of heaves. When she is at work, or moving, she don't wheeze, but when she stops and stands a while again she wheezes. Is it caused by distemper, or is it something else, and what is the remedy?—O., Woodlawn, Va.

As the time for killing porkers is near at hand, we would be glad to have through the Farmstead, a recipe for curing side pork, the same as we buy from merchants—pressed meat, that keeps soft and fresh.—M., Elizabeth, Tenn.

Will someone please tell me a sure and inexpensive way to rid hogs of lice? I have sprayed them several times with kerosene emulsion, with indifferent success, as the lice get under them and so escape. I have some 75 or 80 head.—F., Ottawa, Kan.

Worms In Beehives.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell the inquirer that his swarms are weak. Good, strong colonies of bees will never allow bugs nor worms with them. Break up two or three small swarms and put the bees all into one hive, with but one queen.—K., Cortland, N. Y.

Bronchitis In a Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell H., of Emery, Wis., that his mare has not heaves, but chronic bronchitis. Restrict the hay feed and increase that of grain, which should be ground, and half of it wheat bran.

Take one pound each of powdered gentian, sulphate of iron, ginger and lobella; mix thoroughly. Give one tablespoonful three times a day in her feed.

Also rake an ointment of 2 drachms of red iodide of mercury and 4 ounces of lard, and apply on the neck, along the windpipe. Rub in thoroughly. After ten hours, grease with fresh lard.—V., Farwell, Mich.

Rhubarb From Seed.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell A. of Richmond, Ind., that we grow four kinds of rhubarb on the farm for our own use—Mammoth, St. Martin's, Linnaeus and Wine Plant. Two of these kinds we raised from seed procured from eastern seedsmen. We planted and hoed like beets. This, I would repeat: the next spring or fall; set about three feet apart; cultivate with the hoe and manure liberally. Of the four kinds mentioned, our folks very much prefer the Wine Plant for home use.—P., Sperry, Iowa.

Roup In Poultry.

Editor Farmstead: Roup in fowls comes from cold wind blowing on them. Give them warm quarters. Mix sulphur and lard, equal parts. Give a pill as large as they can swallow. Dip their heads into kerosene oil about four seconds until the head is well soaked. It will take the roup out of them. Keep in warm place. The dip is good for scaly legs.—K., Cortland, New York.

Caring for Stock.

Editor Farmstead: I note there is a great deal of complaint about diseases in stock. I lived with an uncle six or seven years. He had all kinds of live stock except sheep, but never had an animal sick or to die. The secret was giving the stock plenty of range, winter and summer, plenty to eat, and a dry place to sleep. He had 120 acres for the live stock to run on during the summer time, with plenty of good water on it; and they had the run of the whole place in the winter. He never tied up a horse or mule, winter or summer, except putting harness on. A neighbor one one side had the same kind of pasture. Neither of them ever had a sick horse, hog, chicken or anything else. This was in Peoria county, Illinois.—R., Welchton, La.

That New Mammoth Rye.

In the Farmstead of Weekly Blade of October 26, we printed a description of a new mammoth rye, which came originally from Germany, and which is being cultivated by Mr. Shields, somewhere in the northwest.

We have already received a number of letters asking where this mammoth rye can be obtained for seed, and where Mr. Shields lives.

We are very sorry we cannot answer either question. The article we printed was partly from a personal letter written to the editor by a gentleman connected with the agricultural department at Washington, and partly from a newspaper slip which he inclosed. He does not know where Mr. Shields lives, nor where this mammoth rye, which Mr. Shields miscalls "corn wheat," can be obtained

How to Pick Fruit.

Editor Farmstead: For the benefit of the readers of The Blade I will give a description of a "pick pocket" that can be used for gathering apples, peaches or other fruits that it is desirable to gather without bruising. Take a piece of cloth, osnaburg preferable, 4 feet 6 inches long, 32 inches wide at one end and 20 inches at the other. Make a strong seam from end to end of the edges, leaving both ends open. Now take a piece of No. 8 wire, 40 inches long; bend the wire so as to make a loop in the middle, circular, 6 inches in diameter, turning the loop up about two inches on the outer rim. Then bend this loop down about 45 degrees from the inside intersection with the two ends of the wire. Sew the smaller end of the pocket to the loop, stitching the ends of the wire on down the pocket on the outside of it. Now sew a band to the wires, which should be about two inches apart. The band should be just large enough to fit snugly the forearm, just above the elbow, the sleeve of the pocket hanging below the arm. Just below the bend in the wire, which should be at the wrist, put a leather band, that may pass under the wire, and buckle securely around the wrist, using a stall passing over between the thumb and forefinger, so as to keep the band around the wrist from slipping down. Now sew straps to the upper edge of the pocket, so they may pass over the shoulders and let the pocket hang down in front and across the person using it. The shoulder straps, two of them, should be fastened about 12 inches apart, the lower one 12 inches from the lower end of the sack, and the upper one 12 inches further up the pocket. Use a leather string to close the lower end. You should have a hem to prevent the fruit from slipping while the operator is reaching. Arrange the fasteners so as to snugly, putting it on as suggested, you have a contrivance that is as good anything I have ever seen used to pick fruit rapidly and safely, for tree, vine or other ladder, both hands are free for use. Fitted to the right hand and arm you have but to pick your fruit and put it into the opening and it will pass to the lower end of the bag easily and surely. At the same time you can gather with the left hand and put in the opening as well, until the pocket is conveniently filled, when you can empty it by untying the string into other receptacles. I have used such a pocket this season only, and can say that about double the fruit that others, who picked in baskets. Having never seen such a thing used before I concluded this I thought to give the readers of The Blade the benefit of the idea.—J. Moody, Ark.

The editor of the Farmstead is obliged for the contribution, and we hope more Blade readers would send in their ideas.

New Hybrid Orange.

The department of agriculture has received from its experiment stations in the south, a peck of small oranges produced from trees that are hybrids between the qualities of the Florida sweet orange and the Chinese trifoliate or hedge orange. The hedge orange was chosen because it sheds its leaves in autumn and resists

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Government Deposits.

Can you inform me about how much of the public money is loaned or deposited with the national banks? Is this money drawing any interest? If not, why not? The government is paying interest on the bonds deposited as collateral; so if the banks pay no interest, it looks as if they are a favored class instead of the public. I have never heard of their moving the crops with free money. Is it not a fact that the Wall street banks dictate the financial policy of this government to a great extent?—H. P. H., De Witt, Iowa.

The revenues of the government come chiefly from two sources—first, the payment of the internal revenue taxes on the manufacture and sale of liquors, beer and wine, and of tobacco and cigars; second, the duties collected on foreign goods imported into this country. This money, when placed in the treasury, is taken out of circulation; it of course brings in no interest, any more than money you carry in your pocket. So the internal revenue law designates national banks, at every point where there is an internal revenue office, as national depositaries. The collector is required to deposit his collections each day in one of these depositaries, and telegraph the amount to the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington. These depositary banks secure these deposits by placing bonds in the treasury, and the deposits can not exceed their amount. This deposited money can be drawn upon by the government at any time it may need it. The customs duties are by law required to be paid by the collector into the treasury or a subtreasury direct. It can not be deposited, and by law can be paid out only for government expenditures.

To avoid taking too much money out of circulation the treasury is permitted to loan such portion of the internal revenu receipts in the depositary banks, as the secretary may determine. They pay no interest, but the government loses nothing, for if the money were in the treasury it would draw no interest. The amount now on deposit is about $44,000,000, we think. This is not a new thing. It has been the method ever since the civil war. Any fancied loss to the government (through there is none), or advantage to the banks, is more than offset by the advantage of the addition to the currency in circulation.

The sub-treasury system is one of the legacies of the Democratic party. It was enacted in 1840 by a Democratic congress, repealed by the next Whig congress, and re-enacted by the next Democratic congress, in 1846, and has so remained ever since. It grew out of the stupid and ignorant opposition of Andrew Jackson to the United States bank. Ever since that political error there has been a prejudice, unreasoning and unworthy, against banks and bankers among many people. The great commercial nations of Europe all have great banks, like the Imperial Bank of Germany, the Bank of France, and the Bank of England, in which the government money is deposited, and through which all government payments are made. By this system, money is not locked up from circulation, as is the case with our system. This objection was so great that, when the sub-treasury bill was passed, it was found necessary to insert a provision that the secretary of the treasury should have power to deposit moneys in depositary banks, they placing bonds for security in the treasury.

No, it is not true that the banks of New York "control the financial policy of the government." Besides, what is the matter with that policy? Is there any well-founded fault to be found with it?

About Writing Poetry.

I have commenced writing poetry. I would like to get as much information on the subject as possible. Is there any objection to writing on both sides of the paper? Could I sell the same poems to more than one publisher? Would I have to get a copyright for them, and if so, where could I get it and what would it cost? The poems which I have written are very beautiful and true. Would you buy them to print in your valuable paper? How much would you pay each for good poems? And if you will buy them, how many should I send at a time? How is the best way to send poetry? Should it be rolled and sent in a plain wrapper? I have read of poets who studied prose and verse. Is it in a book form and is it of much value to poets? Can you give me an idea what it costs, and can it be bought at book stores? I will thank you kindly for as much information as you can give me on the subject. I would like very much to sell my poems if I can get a good price for them. I would like to make an engagement with some publisher to buy them all the time.—Subscriber.

We publish the above letter, after correcting the spelling, punctuation and capitalization, to correct a number of false ideas that many others besides its writer seem to entertain.

First let us say, that The Blade does not want any poetry sent to it. We have arrangements for all that we require, and there is no use sending it to us when it is certain not to be used.

The first error is in supposing that publishers are eager to get poetry, and pay for it. There is nothing that is such a drug on the literary market as is poetry. There are a hundred—yes, probably five hundred—poems written for every one that ever gets into type.

Writing poetry and other original literary work is not something to be taken up at will, without education, without wide reading, and without any knowledge of the real requirements. Alice and Phoebe Cary wrote for years without receiving nay pay, in order to achieve a little reputation; and almost every other successful writer will tell you the same story. They were all glad enough to give their early efforts freely to any publisher who would print them, in order to get their names before the public, and some little standing in the world of letters. To one who is familiar with the inside of the matter, it is pitiable to see, as in the above letter, one who has never had a line published, trying to make arrangements to furnish poetry by contract, and imagining that he will be paid well from the start!

In all kindness let us say his letter betrays his utter lack of equipment as a writer. His original letter shows that he has not mastered spelling, punctuation and capitalization even. It also betrays his absolute lack of knowledge. His naive inquiry, which supposes there is some book on "prose and verse" that might help embryo poets, is complete evidence of this. What is meant is that one should read the works of all the great masters of English prose, and those of the world's great poets, and study them, in order to catch the secret of diction of expression, nice use of language and the spirit of poetic expression in the works of the great masters of verse.

All literary "copy," including poetry, should be written on one side of the paper, and publishers prefer it on typewriter. It should never be rolled, but a large envelope to be used so that there may be the least number of folds. A stamped, self-addressed envelope, of the same size, should be folded and inclosed in the letter for the return of the manuscript, if rejected. If a publisher buys a poem, it is his to copyright, not the author's.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. S'mply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you can not realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs—Yours was received and I used no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

The Great Dipper.

How often does the Great Dipper revolve around the north star?—P. S. H., Dalesville, Ind.

The great dipper does not revolve around the north star, any more than the sun goes around the earth. The rotation of the earth on its axis eastward makes all the stars in the sky appear to rotate westward around the earth every 24 hours. As the north pole of the heavens is on the axis of the earth's rotation, the stars near the pole seem to travel in a circle around the pole. Even the north star travels around a small circle every 24 hours, for it is not exactly at the north pole of the heavens, but a little to one side.

The Mormons.

Will you please explain to me the difference between the Latter Day Saints and the Mormons?—R. A. M., Oak Grove, Mich.

There is no difference whatever. The word "Mormons" was given them because they believe in the Book of Mormon; but they call themselves "the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." A small portion of the Mormons rejected polygamy and the claims of the Utah leaders. They regarded Joseph Smith, Jr., as the true head of the church. They call themselves "the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." Their headquarters are in Iowa, and their membership inconsiderable.

Fixed Stars and Planets.

How far away is the farthest planet whose distance has ever been measured, and is it visible with the unaided eye? How long will it take this planet's light to reach the earth? Again, should this planet go out of existence, how long afterward could it be seen? Or, in other words, would it seem to remain so long as it takes the rays of light to reach the earth?—F. D., Pawnee, Okla.

If you will turn to the first page of this issue of The Blade you will find all these questions clearly explained in an article headed "Our Drift Through Space." It seems to us that you use the word "planet" where you mean "fixed star." The solar system, composed of our sun and all his planets, including the earth, of course, form but an insignificant speck in the universe. Take the second picture in the article referred to. The solar system is represented by a dot; but that dot is many times too large in comparison with the distances to the nearest fixed stars, shown by the diagram. Outside of them, at distances so great we can not measure them, are millions and millions of fixed stars, each of them a sun like our own, but much larger; and around each of them there may be worlds circling like our own. If a star were destroyed, we would still see it in its place until all the light-rays on the way from it had reached us. Thus, take the new star, Nova Persei, which flashed out in the sky a couple of years ago, for example. Whatever it was that caused it to flash out happened some ten years before we saw it. It took all those years for the light to cross the enormous distance between it and the earth.

Three Assassins.

Can you tell me whether the assassins of our presidents belonged to the Democratic party?—W. P. M., Lost Nation, Iowa.

John Wilkes Booth was a southern Democrat, and murdered Abraham Lincoln from the mistaken idea that it would help the Confederacy to achieve its independence. Guiteau was a Republican in politics, and shot Prsident Garfield with a crazy idea in his shallow mind of revenge because he was not given an office. The murderer of William McKinley was an anarchist, believing in no government of any kind, and hence not taking any political side.

Methods of Communication.

Will you please publish a short sketch of the early methods of communication?—J. M., Gallipolis, O.

The question is stated obscurely; we do not know what the writer had in mind by the word "communication." If the idea is the sending of news, the earliest was by means of runners, either charged with a verbal message, or carrying a letter. Runners are employed today by savages, in Africa and elsewhere. Horses were used also to carry messengers. Then the use of signal fires on hilltops, or of smoke signals, was one of the earliest, and it is still used by savages. If travel is meant, then the earliest was on foot; then on horses; then in vehicles, ending with the stage coach, which lasted until the advent of railways.

Marco Polo.

Who was Marco Polo?—W. B., Sterling, Kan.

Marco Polo was born in Venice about 1254, died about 1324. His father and uncle made a very successful trading voyage to Constantinople, whence they crossed the Black Sea to the Crimea, and went thence to Bokhara, where they remained several years. Thence they went to "Cathay" (China) where they were treated with great honor by Kublai Khan. They returned to Venice after 19 years' absence.

In 1271 they set out for the east again, accompanied by Marco. They passed through Palestine, Persia, visited many parts of Tartary, and thence northeast to Kashgar and Yarkand. They crossed the desert of Gobi, and in 1275 came within 30 days' journey of "Cambalu" (probably Pekin). Here they were met by an escort and conducted to the imperial city. The Khan appointed Marco to an office in his court, and dispatched him on embassies to neighboring chiefs, which he conducted with such prudence that he rapidly rose to higher distinction. He was finally made governor of a large city in southern China, which office he filled for three years. Finally Marco, his father and uncle asked leave to revisit their own country. The Khan loaded them with wealth and dismissed them, on their promise to return. They accompanied a Persian embassy which had just obtained a daughter of Kublai Khan as the wife of their king. On account of war, they could not go by land, and with a fleet of 14 ships touched at Borneo, Sumatra, and other islands, sailed up the Persian gulf and landed the princess in 1292. The Polos reached Venice in 1295. They were overwhelmed with honors, and received every mark of respect except to have their story believed. Marco on his deathbed affirmed its truth, and it is now believed to be correct.

Lewis and Clarke.

In The Bade of October 1, you gave a short sketch of the Lewis and Clarke expedition, but you did not say what became of the two explorers.—C. G., Angeles, Wash.

The question we were asked was concerning the expedition, not the deaths of the two explorers. After the return of the expedition Meriwether Lewis was made governor of Missouri Territory. He found the territory torn by dissensions, and although his impartiality and firmness soon restored comparative order, he incurred the ill will of hypocrites, to which he had been subject from his youth. During one of his attacks of depression he was called to Washington, and at a lodging place in Tennessee he committed suicide, On October 8, 1809.

Capt. William Clarke died at St. Louis September 1, 1838, being at the time superintendent of Indian affairs, to which place he was appointed in 1822 by President Monroe.

Peninsulas Point Southward.

Why is it that the continents of North America, South America and Africa are broad in the north and taper gradually as they advance southward?—M. J. M. Hanover, W. Va.

That is one of the many things for which science, as yet, has no answer. The greater portion of the earth's land surface has not yet had a thorough scientific examination. Still less have the depths of the seas been explored. There is no use of formulating a theory to explain why the land mass of the earth is in the northern hemisphere now, and the water surface in the southern. Geology proves to us that all the land areas so far fully explored were at one geologic time or another, at the bottom of a sea, and some of them several times. For instance, all the area west of the Alleghanies was once the bottom of a sea for thousands of years, during which the heavy layers of limestone, now 1,200 to 2,500 feet below the surface in Ohio, were deposited, as a gray mud, intermingled with shells. This limestone is that which carries natural gas and oil. Then this bottom was raised above the surface, and in the shallow swamps and lagoons flourished the plants from which the coal of West Virginia and Ohio was formed. Then it was again submerged, and again lifted. This is but an illustration of what went on all over the earth. There is believed to be evidence that there was once a vast land area in the southern hemisphere, of which Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea are the small remainder which now is above the sea level. In time by the progress of scientific research, we shall doubtless be able to understand what caused the present configuration of the land, with the great peninsulas pointing southward. At present, no one knows.

The Grandfather Clause.

H. A. D., Stony Ford, Cal.: The southern states which have educational qualifications express them in different words, but the main idea is that the voter, on applying for registration, shall be able to read any section of the state constitution the registrars may select, and explain its meaning, to show that he understands it.

This qualification applies to all voters, whites as well as blacks; but the whites are exempt from it by the ingenious so-called "grandfather clause." This says, that any person who was a citizen of any state on or prior to a given date, (which is always before the ratification of the fourteenth amendment), and the descendants of such person, shall not be required to submit to the educational test. Negroes were not citizens until the fourteenth amendment made them so. Hence this provision applies only to whites, and leaves the educational bar up against the negroes.

The Vice-Presidents.

Please print the names of all the Vice Presidents in order.—J. D. F., Hensbee, Tenn.

Vice Presidents.	Year Took Office.
John Adams	1789
Thomas Jefferson	1797
Aaron Burr	1801
George Clinton	1806
Elbridge Gerry	1813
Daniel D. Tompkins	1817
John C. Calhoun	1825
Martin Van Buren	1833
Richard M. Johnson	1837
John Tyler	1841
George M. Dallas	1845
Millard Fillmore	1849
Wm. R. King	1853
John C Breckinridge	1857
Hannibal Hamlin	1861
Andrew Johnson	1865
Schuyler Colfax	1869
Henry Wilson	1873
Wm. A. Wheeler	1877
Chester A. Arthur	1881
Thos. A. Hendricks	1885
Levi P. Morton	1889
Adlai E. Stevenson	1893
Garret A Hobart	1897
Theodore Roosevelt	1901

Of these, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur and Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency through the death of the President. King, Wilson and Hendricks died while in office. In each of these cases the office of Vice President remained vacant until the next Presidential election, as there is no provision in the constitution for filling a vacancy in that office.

Can't Sue the United States.

Please tell me, cannot an individual sue the federal government?—H. G. M., Russellville, Tenn.

No direct suit can be bought against the United States, either by a citizen or a state, unless such suit shall be authorized by act of congress. But claims against the government may be brought in the court of claims; but if that court awards damages, congress must pass a law authorizing payment, for no money can be paid out of the treasury, according to the constitution, except in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

The latter portion of clause I of section 2 of the constitution enumerates the cases to which the judicial power extends. In 1798 the Eleventh amendment to the constitution was adopted, adding a further restriction.

Phonograph and Graphophone.

Will you kindly explain the difference between the phonograph and the graphophone?—C. E. B., Algansee, Mich.

They are practically two names for the same thing. That is, any principle is the same in both. The term "graphophone" may be considered as a trade name, intended to catch buyers by a different appellation for the instrument. The phonograph is built under the Edison patents, and the graphophone, we think, by a different company, which pays royalty to the Edison.

Martha Finley.

Please publish a sketch of Martha Finley, author of the "Elsie Books?" Is she married or single?—M. U., Pierceton, Ind.

Martha Finley is the daughter of Dr. James Brown and his wife, and was born in Chillicothe, O., in 1828. She was educated in select schools in Philadelphia and South Bend. She taught school, wrote for the press and lived in Philadelphia for several years, writing Sunday school books. The first of the Elsie books was written in 1868, and the latest, the 26th, in 1902. The Mildred books embrace six different volumes. She is the author of several other books, besides a shoal of Sunday school books. We do not know whether she is married, a widow or single.

Hawaii.

Please give me a good description of the physical features of the archipelago of Hawaii.—H. S., Keeler, Mich.

The Hawaiian archipelago forms a chain of islands, reefs and banks, running nearly 2,000 miles, in a direction from northby southeast. There are about 7,000 square miles of dry land in this group, Hawaii, which is the southernmost one of the group, is the largest island, and the loftiest, the islands rising to a height until at the northwestern end they are mere reefs, rising but little above the sea level. The ocean is very deep on both sides of the great ridge of which the islands are the peaks, the depth to the northward being from 15,000 to 20,000 feet, and southward more than 16,500 feet. The volcanic forces are greatest in Hawaii, and diminish to the northwest, in the same manner as the altitude. The islands are all of volcanic formation. The largest volcano in the group, and one of the largest in the world, is Mauna Loa. The huge crater of Kilauea is on the east flank of Mauna Loa. The crater of the latter is on the summit, and the two craters are parts of the same volcano, in fact, covering a space of nearly 2,000 square miles. To the northwest is Mauna Hualalai, occasionally active. There are other volcanic cones in Hawaii, but they are extinct. There are active volcanoes in Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Nihau and Kaula. From the latter there follows, for 1,800 miles in the direction of Japan, a range of reefs and islets, all presumably volcanic.

All of the habitable islands of the group lie within the torrid zone. The climate is very oppressive in the shelter districts, where the mountains keep off the northwest trade winds. The normal temperature of Honolulu is 60°, and for twelve years it never rose above 90° nor fell below 53°. The rainfall is abundant, being 60 to 80 inches per year. The northeast trade-winds blow with great regularity for nine months in the year, bringing rain with them at intervals, and the climate is altogether one of the most agreeable and salubrious in the world.

Along the narrow zone of the coast lands the principal trees are the cocoanut and two other species of palms, and the breadfruit tree. In the well-watered upland valleys the vegetation is far more diversified. The only native mammals were the mouse and the bat, while of reptiles there were but three varieties of lizards. Of land and aquatic birds there are some 40 native species, among which there is not a single songster.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

A SHEPHERD SHEPHERDED

The International Sunday School Lesson for November 15 Is "David's Trust in God." Ps. 23.

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

It is the singer who strikes a strong, clear and simple note whose songs are resung in the hearts of the people. The great king David added to his varied achievements the ability to pen unequaled psalms, and the crown of them all is this simple song of trust in Jehovah, the twenty-third Psalm, based on the familiar figure of the shepherd. In this, his finest production, he harked back to the scenes and speech of his boyhood. From the tented field and from the royal palace his thoughts turned back over the years to the life of his youth, when he led his father's flocks over the hills about Bethlehem. At times he praised Jehovah as a king and a captain; but his heart spoke most feelingly when he figured him as a shepherd, loving and true.

As it was a comfort to David to think of his Lord as his shepherd, so this twenty-third Psalm which he penned has been an unspeakable comfort to millions since. It is one of the earliest scriptures memorized by a little child, and one of the last upon which the aged saint rests his bowed head ere he passes to his long rest. The Hebrew in his exile, the wanderlicked, strengthened his heart with these words of faith and the martyrs have made their dungeons ring with its melodies. Huguenot, Covenanter, Pilgrim, Puritan, Waldensian—all the persecuted people of God, whose names are a priceless heritage of the race, have been fortified and inspired in their dark hours by these words of simple trust, which, in a hundred different measures, have been and are being sung around the world.

The Shepherd Psalm.

How few and familiar and simple are the words of this Psalm to which the Sunday schools of the world will give their attention next Sunday! Here they are, only fourteen lines of verse, as printed in the revised version:

Jehovah is my shepherd;
I shall not want.
He maketh me to lie down in green pastures;
He leadeth me beside still waters.
He restoreth my soul;
He guideth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.
Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death,
I will fear no evil; for thou art with me.
Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies:
Thou hast anointed my head with oil;
My cup runneth over.
Surely goodness and loving kindness shall follow me all the days of my life;
And I shall dwell in the house of Jehovah for ever.

The Good Shepherd.

The human heart responds to the brooding, patient tenderness that is wrapped up in the figure of the shepherd. To the oriental the metaphor was even more significant than to us, though we have read into it all the loving graces of Jesus. Jehovah as a king might be terrible; Jehovah as a shepherd could only be tender.

The shepherd figure is appealing. In need and distress, the human heart turns to it instinctively. I have heard wicked persons with no apparent intention of forsaking their wickedness, cry out in adversity: "The Lord is my shepherd." They were mistaken, for the shepherd's care is only for his own sheep. How can a shepherd care for those who know not his voice and refuse to follow him? God's promises are for God's people. This beautiful psalm is not for everybody, unconditionally. We must become God's sheep before we can have his shepherding.

Consider for a minute what the shepherd means to the sheep, remembering that all this, and more, Christ is to those who follow him:

The shepherd is guidance; he knows the way to the green pastures and still waters, even though that way at times be a stony path through a dry and thorny wilderness. Infested by serpents and wild beasts. The wisdom of the shepherd is the comfort of the sheep.

The shepherd's strength is the hope of the sheep's weakness. His vigilance, supplemented by his strong arm, is its defense against disaster. The flocks in the east are frequently pastured in a land that is to them dangerous and hostile. The "staff," or club, of the shepherd is often a "comfort," indeed, in the presence of enemies.

The shepherd is the provider for the sheep. They depend upon him for their table. Through him alone they come to green pastures and still waters, "goodness and loving kindness." Only in following him is their sustenance, as well as their safety, assured.

The patience of the shepherd—and only those who have had to do with witless sheep know what patience a shepherd must possess—is born of real love for the sheep. He knows them intimately, and the idiosyncracies of each. And he loves them all, even to the extent of incurring danger and hardship for them.

"All We Like Sheep."

If the analogy between Christ and the shepherd is close, equally close is the analogy between the sheep and Christians:

The sheep are the absolute property of the shepherd. We have been "bought with a price."

Sheep are gregarious, even to foolishness. No human characteristic is more like that of the sheep than the tendency to run in crowds. We are prone to follow a multitude to do evil.

The foolishness and perversity of the sheep, leading them continually to wander from the shepherd's presence, are paralleled by the waywardness of man. One of the eternal riddles is why men should forsake the peace and safety of godliness for the unsatisfying and dangerous byways of sin.

As the very helplessness of the sheep appeals to the shepherd's compassion, in like manner the waywardness and desolation of humanity, unable to help or save itself, so should upon the heart of the Good Shepherd that He came all the weary way to earth to express His shepherding love.

There are great and ever-recurring needs of man's spirit which are met only when they are met in the Christ-Shepherd.

Two Shepherds.

David as a shepherd—and the world loves the picture of that ruddy, light-hearted and courageous lad keeping the flocks of Jesse—may be compared to his divine Descendant as a shepherd.

David risked his life for his sheep, slaying the lion and the bear that attacked them; the Good Shepherd gave his life for the sheep.

The young David lived with his sheep, missing the pleasures adn honors that came to his elder brothers in the father's house; Jesus received the highest privileges of a throne in heaven to make his home with his wandering earth sheep.

This psalm itself is evidence that David knew his sheep and was known of them; the relationship was intimate and mutual. Jesus said the same of himself, declaring that "my sheep know my voice."

Yet notwithstanding all, the sheep never realized or appreciated the devotion of the shepherd, in either case.

"But none of the ransomed ever knew,
How deep were the waters crossed,
Nor how dark was the night that the Lord passed through,
Ere he found his sheep that was lost."

The Heart of It All.

So one might continue to find parallels in this psalm, and point out the richness of its imagery, and its peculiar appropriateness as an expression of the disciple's attitude toward God. But the simplest meaning of these words, which are so simple that they scarcely need explanation or illustration, is after all the best. The psalm voices the soul's trust in God. In humblest and most confiding dependence. It looks to him for protection, plenty and peace. The opening words summarize all that follows, "Jehovah is my shepherd; I shall not want."

Such a child-like faith, so easy to the child, so difficult for the worldly-wise man, is a better possession than great wisdom or great wealth; indeed, it may be said to be both these. To be able, with David, to keep a simple heart of trust, amid the changing scenes and increasing cares of a busy career is highest wisdom. It is the shortest cut to "the simple life" which is being so widely extolled in our day, and it is better by far than any "Don't worry" society. To fear God in the spirit of the twenty-third psalm is to be delivered from all the lesser fears that wrinkle our brows and fret our spirits. He who can truly say "Jehovah is my shepherd" can also say "I will fear no evil."

"Aff Ma Corn."

An old farmer who was complaining terribly of a bad harvest met the minister of the parish, and, as usual, proceeded to hold forth on his favorite topic. "Ah, yes, Farmer Giles," said the worthy parson, "you have, I must confess, good cause to complain, but you must remember that Providence cares for all, and that even the birds of the air are provided for." "Ay," said the old man, significantly, "aff ma corn."—V. C.

Deposition of Dew.

I have read with interest your answers on dew. Although taught when a boy that it does not fall, but comes from the earth up, or from the air surrounding that object, I don't believe all of it; for, why will it, on a high building, so as to run in rivulets down the roof? And why, with two roofs, side by side, one painted, one bright tin (new), why will the painted roof have a heavy dew, the bright one none at all? I have seen this in Illinois, Nebraska and Washington.—W. E. L., Wilson, Wash.

The point we made was, that dew does not "fall" from the upper regions of the air, as does rain; but that it is condensed from the invisible watery vapor in the air which is next to the object on which the dew is deposited. The object must be warm, and loaded with moisture; the thing on which the dew is deposited must cool by radiation faster then the air, and thus get cold enough to condense the invisible moisture upon it. Where there are two objects side by side, one of which is covered with dew and the other not, it is because the first radiates its heat quicker than the other. There is not the slightest doubt of the truth of this theory of dew.

Forests Giving Out.

Is it a fact that the forests of the United States are being cut so rapidly that they will be practically consumed in 40 more years, as is the opinion of many persons here in Oklahoma?—W. E., Watonga, Okla.

It should not need any demonstration to make any one understand that we are cutting our forests much faster than they are growing, and that there will come a time in the near future when our timber supply will be exhausted. No one can tell how long it will be, but a great many forestry experts believe that the main supply of merchantable timber in the United States will be exhausted within a half century. Farmers should plant trees on all available land. In forty or fifty years it will pay better than any other crop they could raise on the land for all that time.

St. James' Park.

Please publish a description of the St. James' park in England.—P. J. B., Mansfield, O.

St. James' park is in London. Its area is 59 acres, and it resembles a boy's kite in shape. It takes its name from the palace of St. James, which it fronts. Considering it as a kite, the Horse Guards is at the head in the center, the admiralty at the right and the treasury on the left; the tail is occupied by Buckingham palace; the north side by Green park, Stafford house, St. James' palace, etc., the south side by Queen square and Wellington barracks. It dates from the reign of Henry VIII.

Miscellaneous.

E. C. J., Alliance, O.: We are sorry to say we do not know.

E. W., Rantoul, Ill.: We are sorry, but we have no list of them.

J. L., Trilla, Ill.: It is in Vienna, the capital of Austria, in Europe.

J. E. A., Athens, Pa.: We know nothing of the gentleman's personal appearance and character.

R. R., Newaygo, Mich.: You will have to be more specific and tell us what invasions you refer to.

W. H., Seattle, Wash.: We do not think any railway manager will support road foremen in profane abuse of employes.

L. F. S., Evans, W. Va.: The record for the running mile is held by Salvator, 1:35½, at Monmouth park, August 28, 1890.

S. R. H., Olean, Mo.: Address Lee & Shepard, publishes, Boston, Mass. They may have a copy of the little volume left.

A. P. S., Pomeroyton, Ky.: We are not sure. Better address a letter of inquiry to the secretary of war, Washington, D. C.

R. P. M., Washington, Iowa: The United States law makes it a misdemeanor to mutilate United States coin. Any lawyer will show you the section.

Novel Reader, Neb.: The extract you send us is entirely false. There is no vine which does this. Better read a better class of novels than this one.

A. C. B.: Central Station, W. Va.: We cannot possibly attempt to find an article printed years ago unless we have the date of the paper, we are sorry to say.

A. K., Exira, Iowa: Unfortunately, we do not know. Address a letter of inquiry to "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Interior Department, Washington, D. C."

K., Rossville, Pa.: Will you please state what the emblem is which is on every piece of our national currency? We never heard the statement before, and wish to investigate. Please write us fully at once.

H. B. H., Clancey, Mont.: Please turn to The Blade of September 3, fourth page, and read the article, with map, headed "Causes of the Insurrection in Turkey." If there is anything then you wish in addition, ask us.

J. M. C., Poneto, Ind.: Deafness is due to a number of different causes, and the likelihood of a cure in any one case depends entirely on the cause. The wise way is to consult a good specialist in diseases of the ear.

O. L. H., Parkersburg, W. Va.: Never heard of her. Don't you mean Mother Chipton? If so, there never was such a person, and the alleged prophecy is a fake. We have several times printed the story in the Bureau.

C. W. R., Farragut, Iowa: The poem is called "The Exile of Erin." It was written by Thomas Campbell, the Englisn poet, born 1777, died 1844. It will be found in any copy of Campbell's poems, which you can find at any good bookstore.

B. F. S., Evans, W. Va. The Ferris wheel was moved, after the world's fair, to a location in the north end of Chicago. It was lately sold for old iron, and it was stated that it would be broken up this winter. Now there is some talk of moving it to St. Louis, if somebody with money will come forward.

THE DOG.

The dog is eloquently built,
For would he speak his joy or guilt,
With either end of him he may
The secret of his heart display.

Some very decent dogs are yellow,
But those who early bark and bellow
Against the bright innocuous moon
Should do it less or not so soon.

The dog, he is, to say the least,
A very interesting beast.
There's only one bad kind of him,
All other dogs are cherubim.

L'ENVOI.

The kind of dog I mean is he
That's owned by some one else than me.
—Arthur Colton, in Harper's Magazine.

New York, Nov. 9.—A despatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says the United States cruiser Detroit arrived there Saturday.

QUEEREST VOYAGES ON RECORD.

There Are Many Experiences on the Ocean Which Are Almost Beyond Belief.

To voyage for twelve days and nights in a capsized ship is an experience more amazing than any fiction writer ever dared to publish. Yet a short time ago Captain Engellandt of the German-sailed ship Erndte, spent nearly a fortnight imprisoned inside the upturned hull of his ship, and came through this terrible captivity very little the worse.

The Erndte left Memel with a cargo of timber on April 16th, and at once ran into rough weather. Two days later, when the captain had just retired to his cabin after a long watch on deck, a sudden squall capsized the vessel. The crew were swept away, but the hatches were closed tightly by the sudden pressure of the water. The wreck drifted keel uppermost. All day long Captain Engellandt spent in frantic endeavors to make his presence known.

But the hull, being of iron, resisted all his efforts to pierce it. At last on April 30th, the wreck was sighted by the Norwegian steamship Aurora. Her crew at once proceeded to secure the wreck. Reaching it they were almost paralyzed with amazement at hearing a pounding sound inside the hull.

They drilled a hole, and at once a human figure appeared, and the captain's voice announced his presence. Even then it was impossible to make a hole large enough to let the prisoner out, so they had to tow the wreck to Dantzig, where artificers cut away the iron, and ended the captain's long captivity. He was just at the end of his food, and had been forced to drink salt water to quench his thirst.

Sailors fear a cargo of cotton. There is always a danger of fire, for cotton is liable to spontaneous combustion if any of it is in the least degree tainted with oil. When two such terribly inflammable substances as turpentine and resin are added to a shipload of cotton, the fear of fire becomes ever present in the captain's mind.

Such was the cargo of the steamship Manchester Merchant, bound homewards from New Orleans, and when nearing the coast of England, the skipper's worst fears were realized. Fire broke out, and in spite of desperate efforts it burnt so fiercely that in a very short time the sides of the ship were red hot. The acrid fumes of the burning turpentine half suffocated the crew, and thick black smoke penetrated to the engine room, and drove the stokers out.

Captain Crouch ordered the water to be let into the stern compartment. But even this desperate expedient failed to extinguish the flames. The decks were red-hot and the crew almost unconscious when the Irish coast came in sight, and a little later the ship entered Dingle Bay. The officers plunged through the flames and succeeded in letting go the cable, and the Manchester Merchant came to anchor in six fathoms, where shortly afterwards she sank.

The great feat of the captain of H. M. S. Calliope is well remembered. In the teeth of a hurricane which wrecked every other ship in the harbor, he steered out of Apia roadstead and saved his ship from the rocks. A similar feat was performed by Captain Boswell, of the Royal Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone, when the great cyclone of two years ago did such fearful destruction in the Bay of Bengal.

So terrible was the tempest that it blew every boat from the davits, and smashed all the glass in the saloon ports. No man could stand on deck, and they shelter. Neither Captain Rowsell nor his officers tasted food nor slept a moment during the thirty hours the storm lasted.

On the journey from Australia to Calcutta, the tail shaft of the steamer Darius broke, and the big ship was left helpless and unmanageable. Her second officer, Mr. Instone, left with a crew of seven in one of the ship's boats for the nearest port, Padang, in Sumatra, 650 miles away. Gales swept down on them, and the first thing that happened was the utter smashing of their rudder. They were forced to steer with an oar.

Then the boat started leaking, and their only material for patching it was soap! Soon afterwards a horrible-looking sea-monster twenty feet long came dangerously near them. At last they were rescued by the Dutch steamer Reael, and taken to Calcutta. They arrived there on the very day that the Darius herself was towed in.

Even worse was the experience of the chief officer of the Athena, a fine ship which in March two years ago ran on a reef off the Patagonian coast, and sank in less than half an hour. Two boats put off. The captain's was swamped and all drowned, in spite of desperate efforts at rescue by the chief officer and his crew. In the effort at rescue the chief officer's boat shipped a huge sea, which smashed the compass and the rudder, spoilt all the fresh water, and swept the chief officer himself into the water. It was with the greatest difficulty that he was rescued. The boat, too, began to leak.

Yet, undiscouraged, they made for the coast, and after fifty-two hours' struggle, during which four of them died of cold and exposure, they were picked up by the steamer Eskside. There are few more terrible tales of the sea than that of the Norwegian barque Aurora's voyage from Yucatan to Liverpool with a load of logwood. When at last she reached Queenstown, after being obliged at one part of her voyage to take refuge at Newfoundland, every single one of her crew except the chief officer were down with beri-beri, or sleeping sickness. It was he who had navigated the ship practically single-handed all the way from the American side of the Atlantic.

The Bothal, a vessel of 1,200 tons, left Glasgow on January 21, 1901, with a cargo of coal for Savona, and in the Bay of Biscay ran into a hurricane. Her cargo shifted, her deck was swept clean; her fresh-water tanks were torn away from their fastenings, her lifeboats were blown away.

As a last straw, her engines broke down, and her hold began to fill with water. Then the Feleux, a Norwegian ship, hove in sight, and hope dawned in the souls of the unhappy crew. The Feleux launched two boats. Both were smashed to pieces, and she was forced to give up the attempt at rescue. The Bothal had but five hours to float when the German ship Patagonia hove in sight, and by means of a hawser rescued the crew of a vessel which, during the past twenty-four hours, had only been kept afloat by pumping and sheer pluck.

To be forced to sail a steamer without coal was the extraordinary experience of Captain Pitts, of the Buenos Ayrean, which reached

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1903.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 161,000

CANADIAN SILLINESS.

Some of the utterances of the Dominion press over the decision of the Alaskan boundary commission are supremely silly. For instance, one newspaper growls over the Peary expedition to find the North Pole, and says, in case of success, the Stars and Stripes will be hoisted in the north, thus adding to the "serpent coils" which the United States is asserted to be throwing around Canada.

The Halifax Chronicle, the leading Laurier organ of Nova Scotia, adds to this idea by proposing that Canada shall acquire Greenland, to prevent the United States from obtaining it, and thus endangering "the trade of Hudson Bay." Unfortunately the Blue Nose editor does not explain how Canada should obtain it.

Greenland belongs to Denmark. Canada belongs to Great Britain. Canada cannot negotiate, as an independent country, for the acquisition of Greenland. She would have to appeal to Great Britain to open negotiations for obtaining that vast ice-sheet called Greenland, and it is not at all probable that Great Britain cares for it, any more than ourselves. And then Denmark may not desire to dispose of it.

The Canadians seem to find it impossible to understand that their Alaskan claims had no foundation whatever except their desire to have a seaport of their own on the Lynn canal, and that the United States was merely defending what has been her own since 1867.

PER CAPITA OF INTOXICANTS

In a recent issue of Harper's Weekly, a writer summarizes the most recent facts concerning the comparative consumption of alcoholic liquors in various countries. France shows the largest per capita amount, her record being 18 1-5 litres per year. (A litre is a little more than a quart.) Switzerland comes next with 13½ litres; Italy and Denmark, each 10 litres; England, Germany and Holland, 9; Holland, 6; the United States, 5; and Canada, 2. These figures, however, do not give a correct estimate of the comparative harm done by intoxicants, for in France, Switzerland and Italy the large per capita is because of the universal use of light wine as a beverage, while in England and the United States there is a much greater use of distilled liquors.

OUR IRON PRODUCTION.

Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in 1890 made an elaborate forecast of the iron and steel production of the world for the next twenty-five years. This was written for the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record. In the current issue of that journal, Mr. Atkinson refers to his forecast of thirteen years ago, in connection with the present low prices of iron, and insists that this depression is a temporary matter, and of no real importance. Looking to the future, he says: "On the basis of 40,000,000 tons of pig iron as the world's product of 1900, I anticipated 60,000,000 tons by 1910, or at the furthest by 1915. That was based on a maximum consumption in this country of 400 pounds a head. It is already over 500 pounds. By 1910, 60,000,000 tons will be absolutely needed. Europe has reached its maximum."

If this forecast have in it any elements of correctness—and so far his estimates made in 1890, have been carried out—we must, by 1910, be able to provide for an increased annual output of 20 million tons of pig iron. That is, we must double our present production. He therefore emphasizes the need of beginning at once to investigate every available iron ore supply in the three Americas, and especially in the United States. The lowering of the price of iron has enabled the Alabama furnaces to again begin exportation abroad, selling pig iron for immediate shipment for Europe. The cheaper labor in the mines there enables these furnaces to do this at a profit when it is still unprofitable to northern furnaces.

LOCKING UP THE CURRENCY.

The total amount of currency in circulation on September 1 was:

Gold coin	$ 620,375,159
Gold certificates	284,155,919
Silver dollars	72,959,012
Silver certificates	455,928,384
Subsidiary silver	92,870,952
Treasury notes of 1900	17,860,254
United States notes	335,377,568
National bank notes	290,384,930
Total	$2,388,902,178

Our total stock of money on the same date was $2,708,693,662. The difference between these two totals is $319,791,484, which represents the amount held in the Treasury. Of this, $150,000,000 is in gold, held by law as a reserve fund for redemption of Treasury notes. The remainder, nearly 170 millions, is a much larger working balance than the government needs, and the business of the country would be better off were it in circulation. That it is not, is due to the subtreasury system, a legacy from Democratic legislation before the civil war, for that law was passed in 1846, when James K. Polk was President.

The special committee of the American Bankers' association, at the recent San Francisco meeting, pointed out the evil of locking up so large an amount of currency, and recommended a reform in the sub-treasury system in this particular. The committee believes that the Secretary of the Treasury should be given discretionary power to make deposits of government funds to the extent of 50 per cent of the capital and surplus of national banks, the deposits to be secured by the deposit of acceptable bonds. The recommendation is a wise one and congress should give it careful consideration at its coming session.

REVOLUTION AT THE ISTHMUS

On November 3 a revolution broke out on the isthmus, and its promoters declared the state of Panama independent of the republic of Colombia. Ordinarily, a revolutionary disturbance in South America creates but little attention in the United States. This isthmian attempt is, however, of the greatest interest to us. It is caused by the refusal of the Colombian government to ratify the canal treaty with the United States.

There have been premonitory signs of trouble on the isthmus ever since the failure of the treaty, and this probably accounts for the precautionary measures taken. There are several naval vessels within easy reach of the scene of disturbance, and within a very short time at least 2,000 marines will be available for duty, if needeed. The United States is under a treaty obligation to see that transit over the Panama railroad is uninterrupted, and several times our bluejackets have been engaged in this work. Whether there will be any further use than this for our forces remains to be seen.

It has been the uninterrupted policy of the United States, in its diplomatic course toward the revolution-scourged little republics to the south of us, to recognize the de facto government—the one that is in possession. If this rule be followed regarding Panama, within a reasonable time its independence will be recognized by the United States, and a canal treaty made. It may be that the embarrassments of the canal situation will thus be cleared away through this uprising to secure the construction of that great work by the Panama route.

The United States will preserve absolute neutrality between Colombia and the revolted state of Panama. As we are bound to protect the railroad across the isthmus we will not allow any fighting along its line. There must be no bombardment of the two termini of the road—Colon on the Caribbean side and Panama on the Pacific. The discharge of this treaty obligation, however, really places the United States in control of the situation. If the Colombian forces desire to fight the Panamans, it will have to be elsewhere than along the railway—and this is the most important region of the rebellious state.

From the railway toward South America, there are no towns of any importance, not even on the seacoasts, and not very many inhabitants. The greater portion of the Panaman population lives north of the railroad, and the Colombians will have to dodge across the line when no trains are in sight, or go by sea to attack the northern end of the province. Their entire navy consists of but four small gunboats, and if the Bogota government has the temerity to disregard the warning not to shell Panama or Colon, their navy will go to join that of Spain a few years ago—on the sea bottom.

True, Colombia may be folish enough to declare war against the United States for "protecting" the revolution. This would amount to but little, unless she should call upon some European power—Germany, for instance—and offer colonial advantages. In such a remote contingency, we might have a lively scrap; but it is hardly worth considering such a condition in sober earnest.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

The United States has recognized the revolutionary junta as the de facto government of the state of Panama. There was nothing else to be done. The withdrawal of the Colombian troops from Colon, and the possession of Panama by the revolutionists, left no authority with whom our consuls or naval commanders could negotiate, except the officials of the junta.

This recognition of a de facto government, however, is not a full recognition of Panama's independence. It is analogous to a recognition of belligerent rights. It depends upon the progress of events whether Uncle Sam will recognize Panama as a free and independent state. Colombia will probably make an effort to subdue the revolution on the isthmus, though she is at a disadvantage in the attempt, because the United States will not allow her to use the Panama railway to transport troops from one side of the isthmus to the other. This may seem an odd proposition, but it grows out of our treaty obligations. That convention was made in 1846, with the republic of New Granada. In article 35 thereof, New Granada grants to citizens of the United States as full and complete privileges, in all parts of its territory, as its own citizens enjoy. That article then goes on to say that, as "an especial compensation for the said advantages," and other favors given by the treaty,

the United States guarantees, positively and efficaciously, to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists, and in consequence the United States also guarantees, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.

The duty and right of the United States is clear to maintain the neutrality of the railroad, in order that traffic may not be embarrassed in any way. But, if Colombia should try to send troops over the line, nothing is more certain than that the Panamans would destroy the line at a favorable point, or burn a bridge, in order to prevent the transit of troops, and thus interfere with traffic. Hence the only thing that can be done is to keep troops from using the road.

The closing clause of the above quoted article of the treaty, in which the United States guarantees the rights of sovereignty and property of New Granada over the isthmus, refers of course to aggressions by foreign nations. It can not be construed to mean that the United States is to intervene to prevent rebellion and revolution. The correctness of this interpretation is shown by the history of the country since that treaty was made. It was then the republic of New Granada. In 1858, as the result of revolution, it was succeeded by the Granadan Confederation. In 1861 this gave way to a federal republic, the United States of New Granada. In 1863 this was followed by the United States of Colombia, and by revolution again this became the present republic of Colombia. The area of the country, since 1846, has been repeatedly changed by secessions and annexations. In none of these internal troubles was the United States called upon to maintain the authority of the existing government against revolutionary attempts, though the isthmus has had its share of the fighting which accompanied these internal upheavals.

With our own Declaration of Independence asserting the right of revolution against oppression, we must recognize that right in Panama. And if the latter establishes a government which maintains the public order and discharges its functions adequately, despite the efforts that Colombia may make, the United States government will certainly recognize the independence of the Panama republic in due time. Then will come the negotiation of a treaty by which the isthmian canal will be constructed.

SPEAKER CANNON.

The new speaker of the House has earned the honor, by his sterling abilities and by his long service in the House. Mr. Cannon was born in Guilford, North Carolina, in 1836, of Quaker parentage. The family removed to Danville, Illinois. Opposition to war and bloodshed is a cardinal tenet with the Quakers; and it was this that kept Mr. Cannon out of the Northern army when the civil war broke out. The people of Danville and Vermillion county all understood this at the time, and his absence from the ranks has never been used as a political factor against him, nor prevented his election to Congresses where it was the rule for the other Republican members of equal age to wear the Grand Army brethren.

Mr. Cannon was state's attorney of his county from 1861 to 1868. In 1873 he took his seat as Representative in Congress, and has held it ever since, except in the 52d Congress—1892-'94. For the past three Congresses he has been chairman of the House committee on appropriations, one of the most important of those bodies; and when Mr. Henderson announced that he would not again be a candidate, the Republican members of the House unofficially designated Mr. Cannon to be his successor in the Speakership—a promise now fulfilled. Mr. Cannon is worthy of the honor thus bestowed, and is well qualified to fill the position which has been graced by Blaine and Reed.

THE MINORITY LEADER.

The Democratic caucus on Saturday night chose John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, as the party candidate for speaker of the house. This is an empty honor except in one respect—it makes Mr. Williams the Democratic leader on the floor of the house. Mr. Williams is an alert and able man, and a marked improvement on the men who have been the leaders of the Democrats in the house since the days of Speaker Crisp. Although Mr. Williams represents the extreme southern idea, and has been elected time after time through the suppression of the negro vote, he is counted a liberal in his ideas—progressive and fully up to date.

THE KAISER'S THROAT.

The proposition that all men are equal is assented to, in a general way, by all Americans; but the world-wide interest, taken in the news of the slight surgical operation performed on the kaiser's throat Saturday shows that some men are of vastly more importance than others. Every precaution was taken, when the news was sent out, to minimize the importance of the laryngeal growth in the imperial throat, and to insist on its benign character.

This was, of course, a wise precaution. The father of Kaiser Wilhelm died of cancer of the throat; and had not the fullest statements been made in this case, the world would have jumped to the conclusion that the present Kaiser's ailment was cancerous. Were it really so, the simple statement would have had a most powerful influence in European cabinets; for it would have heralded an impending change in rulers, and the accession of a very young and therefore inexperienced man to the imperial throne of Germany. Wilhelm is one of the most powerful of the world's sovereigns, aggressive and resourceful, and with plans for the future of his empire which will require years to work out. The statements as to the throat ailment are calculated to remove any apprehension of further trouble; but there will be a sharp watch kept to see if they are entirely true, or are to be accepted with reservations.

THREE AMENDMENTS TO OHIO'S CONSTITUTION

Three important constitutional amendments received the approval of Ohio voters at Tuesday's election—the governor's veto, the abolition of the double stock liability and the single county representation in the Lower House.

Of the three, the amendment clothing the governor with veto power is unquestionably the most important. Curiously enough, it was rejected by the Democratic state convention but approved by the convention's candidate for governor.

That the first constitutional convention denied to the governor the veto power was due to the arrogance of the territorial governor, Arthur St. Clair, and to the fact that this convention was dominated by his political enemies. No doubt it has resulted in a good deal of unwise and hasty legislation. The history of legislative bodies is that a good many bills receive their sanction through the law of reciprocity. A bad local bill may thus easily become a law because legislators who are not directly interested and who fail to analyze its provisions frequently vote for it through friendship for its author. In the closing sessions, when there is a flood of bills and a rush to get through, there is the greatest danger and hence the greatest need for a check. The knowledge that all bills must pass the scrutiny of the chief executive will, of itself have a tendency to make members of the legislature more careful in drafting bills, and more conservative in acting on those with whose provisions they are unfamiliar.

The new provision of the constitution requires all bills passed by the general assembly to be signed by the governor before they become laws. If the governor objects to a bill he is to return it within ten days, not counting Sunday or the day the bill was presented to him, to the house in which the measure originated. To pass the bill over the veto requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected in each house, and the affirmative vote in each must not be less than that by which the bill originally passed. If the bill is not returned within the ten days, it is to become law without the governor's signature, except in the case of the legislature having closed its session before the expiration of that period. In that case the bill is to become law unless the governor in the meantime files the bill with his objections in the office of the secretary of state. If this is done, the secretary of state is to hold the bill and present it to the general assembly at the opening of its next session to be acted upon.

An important provision is the power given the governor to veto one or more sections or one or more items of appropriation of money, while approving the remainder. In such cases the approved parts become law and the disapproved sections or appropriations are acted upon by the legislature as in the case of a whole bill, but in case the legislature has adjourned finally within the ten days without having received the vetoed portions of the bill, the governor must file such portions with his objections in the office of the secretary of state and that official is to publish the fact, but not to send the vetoed portions to the next session of the general assembly as in the case of a whole bill.

Next in importance is the amendment relieving stockholders of double liability. The imposition has operated most harmfully against Ohio corporations for many years. It was to a great extent an embargo on stock companies, because men of means did not care to thus place their estates in jeopardy. It has a direct injury to the state because other states have made most liberal provisions with a view to encouraging capitalistic organization. As a result when citizens desired to form a stock company, they incorporated in another state and paid into the treasury the fee that rightfully belonged to Ohio. With the adoption of the amendment, Ohio is placed on an equal footing with other states, and will no doubt feel the beneficial results in a large increase in the number of new stock companies and a substantial contribution to the state treasury.

The amendment giving to every county at least one representative in the lower house, without regard to the prescribed ratio of population, is wise and democratic. Every county has conditions peculiarly its own, and is entitled to have its interests cared for by a resident. Sixteen counties in Ohio that have heretofore been represented by eight members of the house, will each send one representative under the terms of the amendment.

NEW YORK'S BARGE CANAL.

The voters of New York state gave a majority to the proposition authorizing the issue of $101,000,000 of bonds to construct a 1,000-ton barge canal from Buffalo to the Hudson river. The city of New York gave an overwhelming support to it, because the metropolis has been losing a considerable grain traffic for a number of years, it being diverted down the St. Lawrence, to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News, and to Gulf ports. The argument that was potent with the voters was that the new canal would act as a freight-rate regulator, keeping down railway rates between the West and New York, and thus enable that city to regain the lost grain exporting trade.

The state will now go on and expend the amount authorized—$101,000,000. But, if the universal experience of the past in canal building is of any value, the actual cost will be at least double that. However, if the canal, when completed—which will take fully ten years—accomplishes what its friends expect it will be a good thing for the cities of Buffalo and New York, which will in any case be the chief beneficiaries. It was the overwhelming vote of Greater New York and of Buffalo and Niagara county, which carried the proposition. The remainder of the state was against it.

The opponents of the plan argued that the chief benefits would inure to people outside of New York, and therefore the canal should be constructed by the national government, if built at all. There is much in that assertion. It will benefit all the lake ports, especially those which have a large grain trade. It will give grain for export a cheaper freight rate to the Atlantic seaboard; and every cent of reduction in freight per bushel will be a cent more on the price of grain when the farmer sells it. Hence the grain-growers of the west will profit thereby rather than the people of the state of New York, which certainly will not be directly benefited by the passing of "a continuous procession of Chicago vessels," as one of the campaign opponents of the project put it.

SENATOR HANNA AND THE PRESIDENCY

It is not the best friends of Senator Hanna who are making frantic endeavors to stampede the Republican party. When the returns from Ohio came in it was the most natural thing in the world for some man to say: "That means Hanna for President." Largely through his efforts, the state had given the Republican ticket a phenomenal majority. At the same time, Maryland had been Gormanized because of the race issue, the injection of which was wrongfully attributed to the President. These two features of the last election, when placed in contrast, were bound to draw attention temporarily to Senator Hanna.

The word "temporarily" is used advisedly because The Blade is confident that Senator Hanna cannot be dragged into a presidential contest. He burned his bridges behind him when he withdrew his objections to Ohio's endorsement of the President. It was then his opportunity to speak, and there was no equivocation. He will speak again, if occasion demands, and when he does, he will silence the efforts of those who are trying to force him into a false position.

As The Blade has already said, there is but one way in which Senator Hanna will permit his name to go before the national convention and that is in the event of President Roosevelt's withdrawal. No such contingency is likely to arise. The President is stronger today with the masses than ever before, eliminating those states from which he could never hope to get an electoral vote. To change the situation there would have to be almost a complete revulsion of feeling. He could carry New York today. And New Jersey. And Connecticut. And as we approach the election, he will gain friends in those states. His conscientious discharge of public duties, his unswerving determination to purify the departments and his intense patriotism are bound to weigh in the balance against the spoilsmen and disappointed office-seekers.

To be President of the United States would add not a feather to the greatness of Senator Hanna. His place in American history is secure. No man has done more to make his country respected of the world. No man has labored with such zeal to break down industrial barriers and bring the employer and employe into closer relationship. Thus his efforts have been directed to make the United States better and stronger within as well as without. And in accomplishing these results, he has given his country years of life and sacrificed his health. To ask a further sacrifice would be ingratitude. And Senator Hanna could not be the Republican candidate for President without a sacrifice, and perhaps actual danger to his health. His closest friends appreciate this, and, appreciating it, deprecate all efforts to drag him into the race. The demand should be made only in the event of party crisis, and in such an event, the grand old Republican soldier will not be found faltering.

Arthur Pue Gorman can point to the returns from Maryland with pride. Easy enough for a Democrat to carry a Southern state if he can once inject the race issue into his campaign.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Panama Revolution.

On the evening of November 3, the independence of the republic of Panama was proclaimed in the city of Panama. The new republic was given a de facto recognition by the United States on November 6, and instructions sent to the United States minister to Colombia and vice consul at Panama, to inform the governments, respectively. In the meantime, the action of this government is being discussed by the entire world. Favorable expressions have come from Paris and London. Senator Morgan, who is the main champion of the Nicaragua canal route, gave out a statement, in which he charges that the President has exceeded the bounds of the treaty of 1846, and will probably involve the country in a war with Colombia. Secretary of State Hay, in a lengthy statement, defends the attitude of the President, and says he acted in accordance with all principles of justice and right and all established precedents.

Recognition Justified.

There certainly seems to be every justification for the decision reached by our government to accord recognition to the new Panama government. The capitulation of the officials, civil and military, of Colombia and the withdrawal of the latter's troops without resistance would seem to establish effectively the de facto character of the provisional government and to leave no other course open to the administration at Washington. Besides, as the President and Assistant Secretary Loomis have pointed out, if such recognition had ben withheld there would have been no government at all with which to transact business.

Japan and Russia.

It is reported from London that the negotiations between Russia and Japan are progressing favorably, and that all prospect of war between the two countries in the immediate future as a result of the Korean incidents is at an end.

A few weeks ago it seemd that the Korean dispute might result in the outbreak of the long-expected struggle between Russia and Japan for supremacy in the far east at any moment. That peace has thus far been maintained means a postponement, not a real avoidance, of what is in reality a well-nigh inevitable conflict. The present favorable trend of the Russo-Japanese negotiations means that Russia is not yet quite ready for the test; that she wants those naval reinforcements which are now on their way to the China seas to arrive, and her position in the far east to be strengthened in other ways before the final outbreak of hostilities. Russia has everything to gain and little to lose by putting off the struggle with Japan. Every day the position of the Slav in the far east grows stronger. Japan, on the other hand, has already reached about as high a point of naval and military efficiency as it can hope to attain for half a decade at least.

Under these conditions it is apparent that Russia will have to give Japan more than her usual empty promises in order to effect a postponement. The Jap has had plenty of opportunities to know the curious gentlemen from St. Petersburg quite well, and will scarcely be satisfied with anything short of some very material concessions at the present time. The news that the Russo-Japanese negotiations are progressing favorably means either that the St. Petersburg government has granted concessions of sufficient importance to make peace worth while from the Japanese standpoint, or else has been able by the practice of those arts of cajolery and deceit which it understands so well, to fool the Japanese negotiators into further delay. The latter alternative is not a likely one.

Even though Russia is willing, for the sake of delay to grant Japan very material concessions in the far east, the facts of the case remain as before—war between the two powers, sooner or later, is practically inevitable. The St. Petersburg government aims at the Russianization of practically the entire continent of Asia, including all that part of the mainland which is of immediate interest to Japan—China, Manchuria and apparently Korea as well. Manchuria is already Russian. China and Korea are threatened. If all these countries pass into the control of the St. Petersburg government, it is only a question of time when the overwhelming power of Russia in the mainland would first shut out Japan from any chance of commercial and colonial increase in that direction, and finally threaten the independence of Japan itself. The Japs are not the kind of people to stand idly by while the future of their country is thus imperilled. War may be delayed in the far east, but that it will come in time is about ascertain as any event in the future of this mundane sphere can be.

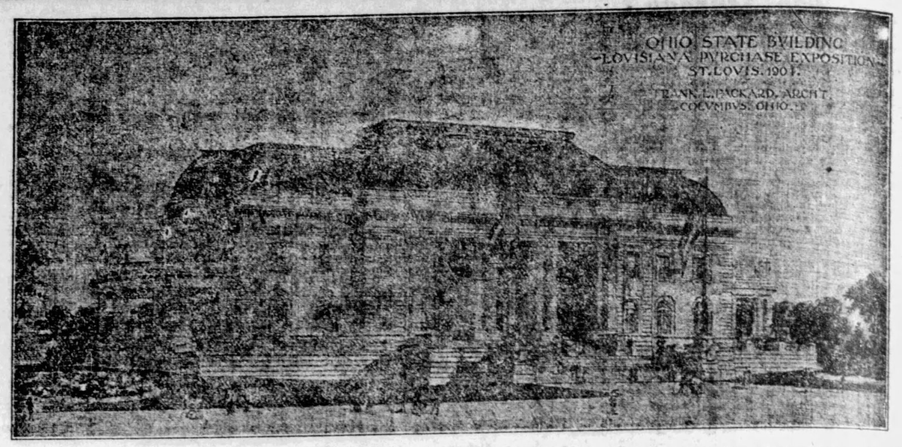
The Fools and Mr. Hanna.

Senator Hanna's threat to throw the next man who says "presidency" to him out of the window ought to be effective. The senator has tried hard to convince his friends that he will not consider himself as a candidate for that office, but some persist in doing it. The Republican tidal wave in Ohio on Nov. 3 set them all going again, and the Senator has received many letters urging him to permit the use of his name. But he knows that the country wants and means to have Roosevelt, and it has become a point of honor with him to give loyal allegiance to the successor of his friend, McKinley, in the white house. Senator Hanna is content with the senatorship. He is now closing his first term and will be re-elected to a second one by the newly chosen Ohio legislature. Despit all the bitter and, sometimes, in decent attacks made on him, he is one of the most popular men in the country.

National Finances.

As the result of an excess of expenditures over receipts for the month of October, the previously existing surplus was almost wiped out, the receipts at the end of the first third of the fiscal year being only $685,588 in excess of the expenditures. The receipts for the month amounted to $46,963,213, which represented an increase of almost $2,000,000 as compared with preceding month, but a decrease of over $4,400,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The expenditures for the month amounted to $51,968,000, an increase of over $12,500,000 as compared with September last and of over $5,100,000 as compared with October, 1902. The receipts and expenditures show, indeed, almost a complete reversal when comparison is made with the latter month. As will be seen, it was the great increase in expenditures which was responsible for the deficit of over $5,000,000 for the month.

OHIO BUILDING AT WORLD'S FAIR.



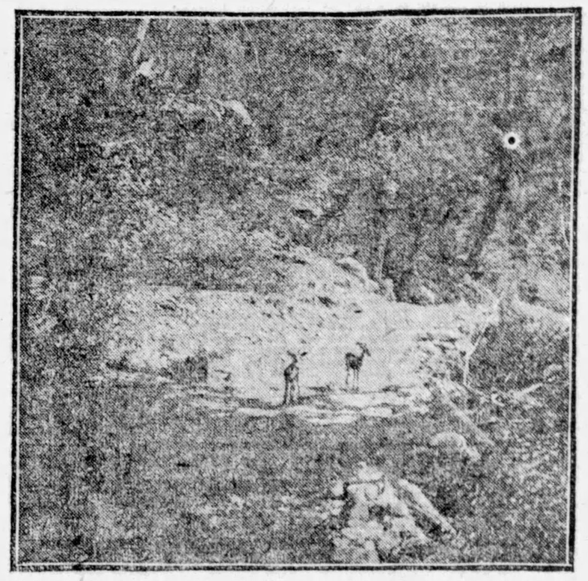
Ohio's headquarters at the World's Fair will be a handsome building costing $80,000. The state appropriation is $75,000. The site adjoins Missouri's on one side and that of Illinois on the other. It is east of the United States government building and on the main roadway leading from the United States Fisheries pavilion to the southeast section of the grounds.

The edifice will stand on a knoll ten feet high, the main front facing west. The slope will permit a series of terraces which will bring out the distinguishing architectural features of the building. The pavilion will be two stories high and built of staff, finished in ivory tint. The roof is to be dark gray, and the ridgings, crestings and finals carried out in gold leaf. Large porches will add to the beauty of the structure at the north and south ends and provide ideal resting places for Ohioans and their friends.

Six columns three feet in diameter and 30 feet high are to stand at the main entrance, and three large doors will open into the rotunda, which will be 29 by 34 feet, two stories in height and finished with a domed ceiling. Adjoining the main rotunda will be rooms for the bureau of information, postoffice, checkroom, telephone and telegraph offices. Spacious apartments are provided for women.

On the second floor are to be the offices of the executive commissioners and rooms for newspaper correspondents. In the south wing will be a suite of rooms for the governor, and adjoining, bedrooms for the commissioners.

Wild Deer "Shot" With a Camera.



This is a snapshot of two deer taken in the wilds of Siskiyo county, Cal. It is quite a common thing in the game haunted section of this state to see them as tame as in the precincts of some game preserve. So numerous are deer in some sections of California and so little shot at that they seem to be utterly devoid of the fear of man.

"I was driving along slowly," says the gentleman who took the photo, "my horse trotting on the levels of the grade of the road, when looking about I saw deer in the road ahead of me. I raised up and was delighted to find that the two fine young bucks gave no indication of fright. I reached under the seat of the buggy, secured my camera and took the snap. After taking the picture the deer still remained curiously observing me. I replaced my camera under the seat and lighting my cigar drove in the direction of the game. I actually cracked my whip at the tail of one of them as I passed.

YOUNG WOMAN TEACHING FARMING

MISS HIRREL STEVENS

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5.—In a loosely fitting gown and big garden hat, wielding tools with the dexterity of a regular farmer, Miss Hirrel Stevens, a girl scarcely out of her teens, of this city, has been training seventy boys all summer in the way they should go to become model farmers.

Miss Stevens is a shining light in the social life of the city, where she is one of the prettiest and most popular girls in the younger set. Her father is Prof. W. J. Stevens, an active member of the Civil Improvement League.

Miss Stevens was granted a five-acre tract of land in the heart of the city, which she laid out in little plots, to be planted by her pupils. Here, during the summer, she has taught ambitious young farmers how to farm.

WENT GUNNING AND GOT SWANS

J. KENNEDY TOD'S AUSTRALIAN SWANS.

New York, Nov. 5.—Frank Vose, of Brooklyn, was arrested near Greenwich, Conn., for killing two Australian swans in the pond on J. Kennedy Tod's estate. The swans were valued at $75 each.

Vose had been told that good duck hunting was to be had on this pond.

Brinkley, Ark., Nov. 9.—At an early hour yesterday morning Z. C. Cadle, a white man, was lynched by a mob of ten or fifteen people. Cadle, in an altercation, had cut policeman J. C. Cox, who died shortly afterward.

Current Events.

Yale university has established the first experimental forestry station in America at Milford, Pa.

Senators Quay and Clark, of Wyoming, are shooting wild turkeys and deer in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

The Consolidated Lake Superior company is said to need but $1,300,000 more of the $6,700,000 necessary to meet its loan.

Upon invitation of President Roosevelt, six members of organized labor of Butte, Mont., will dine at the White House, November 18.

A jar containing $8,000 in gold was found in the home of the Hill brothers, five of whom were hanged at Fort Worth, Texas, for harboring horse thieves.

The colonization of southern negroes in the northwest is said to be a great success, and an agent has gone south to get 1,000 more colonists.

Mrs. George W. Coblentz, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was elected president of the non-partisan W. C. T. U., which closed its national convention at Cleveland on November 5.

President Roosevelt accepts the resignation of Judge Oliver P. Shiras, of the Northern Iowa district court, to take effect at once.

George H. Maxwell, chairman of the national irrigation commission, attacks the present land laws, and says they are an invitation to fraud.

Lieut. Gen. Young decides that the garrison in the Philippines for the present shall consist of four regiments of cavalry and nine of infantry.

Life-savers at Ludington, Mich., towed by a car-ferry steamer, race fourteen miles through a terrific storm and rescue two sailors from the sinking barge A. T. Bliss.

United States Steel Corporation plans a cut of $4 a ton in steel billets and $2 a ton for finished product, with the expectation of stimulating consumption and inducing employes to accept lower wages.

Rev. Byron M. Alden, the oldest living descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, and probably the oldest Methodist minister in the world, celebrated his 97th birthday on the 5th, at Streator, Ill.

William O'Brien resigns his seat in parliament and his connection with the Irish National League, while John Dillon and others are said to be in almost open revolt against Redmond, who is regarded as altogether too moderate.

Adolph Fein, former secretary of the Hebrew branch of the Jefferson club, a St. Louis political organization, was found guilty of aiding and abetting in naturalization frauds and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and fined $1,000.

English channel safely crossed by S. F. Gody in boat drawn by kites; thirteen hours required.

London horrified by report that 538 persons were killed in New York by cars and vehicles last year; total in former city only 112.

Gunboat Newport ordered to San Domingo at full speed because of rebellion there; cruiser Baltimore now at Puerto Plata; blockade decreed.

Bankrupt girl a new feature of London hard times; her troubles due to increased cost of living, which makes former paternal allowances too small.

William J. Bryan admitted as executor of Philo S. Bennett's will at New Haven, Conn.; bond fixed at $350,000; protest made by Mrs. Bennett's counsel.

Automobile driven by Dr. Sacon, near Mande, France, ran off precipice 300 feet high, and alighted in tree top without injuring itself or occupants.

English newspaper cartoonists giving all their time to tariff dispute; John Bull pictured as walking tight rope, balancing free corn and tea and sugar duties.

London theatres believed by George Alexander to suffer from belief that evening dress is indispensable in lower part of house; visitors in city often unprovided.

Western live stock shippers trying to secure return transportation with shipments, recently rescinded by railroads; new agreement believed unlikely to last.

German post at Usibis, Africa, captured by natives and garrison massacred; post at Keetmanshoop, defended by 60 white soldiers, also surrendered.

Terrible effects of naval torpedo shown by British experiments upon old battleship Belle Isle; only possible precaution against sinking is watertight bulkheads.

Paris picture trade suffering from financial troubles in United States and England; works of 40 artists being shown by Societe des Peintres and Lithographes.

Warnings against electrical installations in Christmas store displays issued by Chicago Underwriters' association; preliminary inspection of plans asked.

Plan to protect Denver, Colo., girls from mashers launched by Mrs. Louise L. Hardin, president of Business Woman's club; street patrol of young women advised.

Secretary Hay's explanation of United States' interference with Colombian affairs generally commended by congressmen; reduction of Cuban customs agreed on at conference.

French cabinet nearly disrupted by new secondary educational bill proposed by radicals and accusation by Waldeck-Rousseau following that parliamentary groups are supplanting ministers.

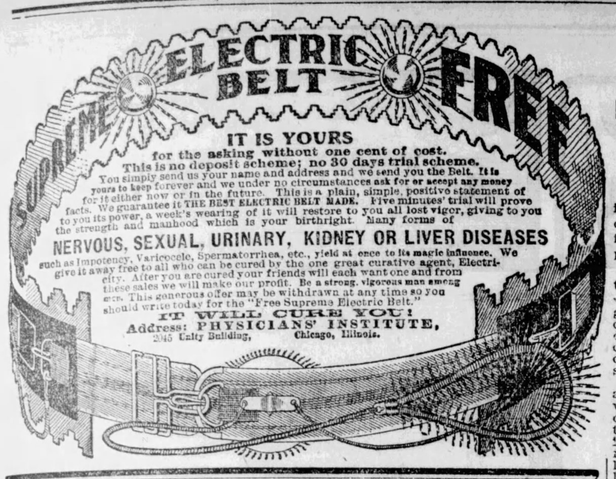
King Edward, 62 years old last Monday. King Christian will celebrate next Sunday the fortieth anniversary of his accession; many admirable changes effected by former.

THE CHAMPION FOOL.

There's fools of many kinds, there's fools
That think they know it all;
There's fools that paw at others when
They stub their toes and fall;
There's fools who think that when they're hurt
All other folks should bowl;
There's fools who think the sun's got lost
Each time the weather's foul—
But there's one kind of fool that's worse
Than all the rest—excuse
Me from the fool who boasts what he
Would do if he could only be
In some one else's shoes.

There's fools who go and drown themselves
When girls say no—they s'pose
The girl couldn't learn to love again—
They're small loss, goodness knows!
There's fools who think what they believe
Is all that's true; there's some
Who think when their digestion's bad
The old world's end has come;
We'll have to bear with such as these,
I guess, but please excuse
Me from the fool who tells how he
Would rise if he could only be
In some one else's shoes.

—Chicago Record-Herald.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for the asking without one cent of cost.
This is no deposit scheme; no 30 days trial scheme.
You simply send us your name and address and we send you the Belt. It is yours to keep forever and we under no circumstances ask for or accept any money for it either now or in the future. This is a plain, simple, positive statement of facts. We guarantee it THE BEST ELECTRIC BELT MADE. Five minutes' trial will prove to you its power, a week's wearing of it will restore to you all lost vigor, giving to you the strength and manhood which is your birthright. Many forms of
NERVOUS, SEXUAL, URINARY, KIDNEY OR LIVER DISEASES
such as Impotency, Varicocele, Spermatorrhea, etc., yield at once to its magic influence. We give it away free to all who can be cured by the one great curative agent, Electricity. After you are cured your friends will each want one and from these sales we will make our profit. Be a strong, vigorous man and save it. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time so you should write today for the "Free Suprema Electric Belt."
IT WILL CURE YOU!
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Gem Oak Heater

The best all-around heater on the market. The cheapest. Our price..... **$11.00**

Stands five feet high.

The GEM OAK is full standard size, handsomely ornamented, is superior in material, workmanship and operation to any other heating stove you can buy. Description:

Fret work swing top; the panels on the doors fret work and nickeled; has a large ornamental fire-pot ring, with side foot rail suspended from the fire-pot ring, made in three sections, and is interchangeable; shaker-draw center grate for coal; double section; cut-off grate for wood; steel nickel plated top ring; nickel plated knobs and foot rails, with a large wired and bailed ash-pan; shaker and lifter. The body is made out of 16-gauge black polished steel, made especially for Oak stoves.

This stove will give you great satisfaction and excellent service.

These stoves are carefully crated and shipped by freight. Purchaser pays freight on receipt of goods.

If you need a heating stove, this is the one for you to buy.

Our Price for this Gem Oak Heater and the Weekly Blade one year is only..... **$11**

Address your orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

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Ball Bearing Sewing Machine

Warranted 25 Years

Box Head at..... **$15** Drop Head at..... **$16**

Send for circular giving full description. Don't buy a machine until you have investigated our offer.
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The Latest The Best The Largest

This work contains over 200,000 words; 1,236 pages; 2,000 engravings and articles on recent scientific discoveries. Has Denison's patent thumb-index; full library sheep binding. This work has never sold before for less than $9.00. We offer it to our readers, all charges prepaid to any part of the United States, for only $4.75, or with the Weekly Blade, one year, $4.90.

As this book has to be shipped by express, be careful to give nearest express office.
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... $2.50
½ doz. Dessert Spoons.....$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons..... 3.00
½ doz. Knives and Forks..... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 5c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case.....$14.30
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case..... 11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case..... 15.90
Extra for engraved case..... $1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case..... 13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case..... 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case..... 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case..... 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case..... 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case..... 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case..... 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case..... 12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case..... 14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case..... 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case..... 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

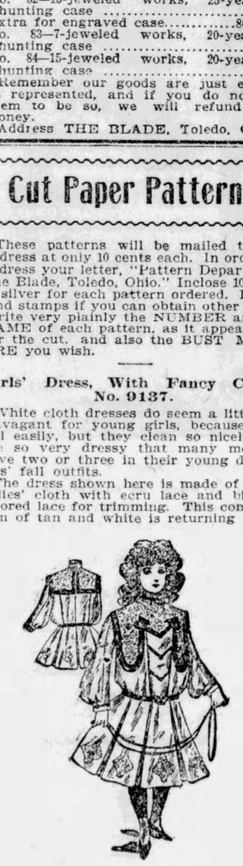
Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Girls' Dress, With Fancy Collar, No. 9137.

White cloth dresses do seem a little extravagant for young girls, because they soil easily, but they clean so nicely and are so very dressy that many mothers have two or three in their young daughters' fall outfits.

The dress shown here is made of white ladies' cloth with ecru lace and biscuit-colored lace for trimming. This combination of tan and white is returning to favor, and will be much used during the coming season.



9137—Girl's Dress with Fancy Collar. 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

The waist has for its foundation a fitted body lining that closes in the center back. Deep plaits extending from shoulder to waist form a vest in front that is trimmed with ribbon.

Plaits in the back correspond with those in front. The waist blouses all around. A fancy drop yoke of lace is included in the neck seam with a standing collar. It is edged with velvet and has long tabs in front at each side of the vest.

The sleeves are made in three sections: a narrow upper and under that are extended at the band to form a cuff, and a wide back portion which is gathered at the wrist, and attached to this cuff, drooping well at the back. The sleeeve fits the upper arm closely.

Broad box plaits are simulated by several sets of inverted plaits extending around the skirt. It is attached to the waist portion, and fastens at the back, the joining being hidden by a velvet belt. The plaits are taped part way down, but flare smartly at the hem and are trimmed with square motifs of lace.

Dresses in this style are made of tweed serge, cheviot and venetian, with lace, velvet or silk for trimming. Some are developed in one fabric and have the front parts of the sleeves as well as the yoke elaborately braided.

To make the dress for a girl of 8 years will require three yards of material 44 inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of lace for trimming. The pattern, No. 9137, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

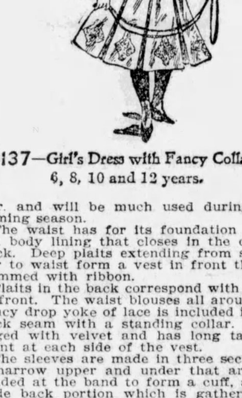
BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Rag Doll and Set, No. 9136.

Every year styles change in the "doll world," and this season girl dolls are dressed in much the same style as their little mothers.

The illustration shows a set of doll patterns, including a dress, coat and rag doll. As a rule, a rag doll is among a little girl's most treasured playthings, for it will stand any amount of rough usage and look pretty well after several months of hard wear. The doll may be tightly filled with sawdust and the face painted on by some amateur artist.

The dress is made of pale blue and white challie, with white lace and blue velvet trimming. It is mounted on a fitted body lining that closes in the center back, and is faced with velvet to a round yoke depth.



9136—Rag Doll and Set. One Size.

The full front and backs are gathered and arranged to outline the yoke, blousing at the belt. A shallow collar is of lace, and lace ruffles finish the edge of the yoke. Bishop sleeves are fitted with inside seams. The fulness at the lower edge is arranged on a narrow velvet wristband.

A full skirt is gathered and attached to the lower edge of the waist, a narrow belt being used to conceal the joining. The lower edge is trimmed with a flounce of lace.

The coat is of velvet with fancy braid trimming. It is adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams, fits well across the chest and hangs loosely in box effect to the hem. The closing is made in double-breasted style and a narrow kid belt draws the coat in closely at the waist. Bishop sleeves fit the upper arm closely and are wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on narrow wristbands.

As a rule, materials for dolls' dresses are found in the family "scrap bag," where parts of all dresses made at home are carefully placed. If materials must be purchased, the amount required to make the rag doll is three-fourths yard of 27-inch material. To make the dress will require one yard of 27-inch material. To make the coat and yoke will require 1¼ yards of velvet. The pattern, No. 9136, is cut in one size only, for a 16-inch body.

Dressing Sacque, With Stole Collar, No. 9142.

Combinations of two fabrics in dressing sacques are new and make very attractive looking garments. A stylish sacque is shown here developed in red and black ciderdown, with red satin faced cloth for trimming.

The sacque is simply adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams. Two backward turning plaits in the back are stitched down part way and fall in plaited folds to the hem.

There are three plaits in each front that are also stitched about half way down and provide additional fullness over the hips. The sacque closes in front under the collar.

9142—Misses' Dressing Sacque with Stole Collar. 12, 14 and 16 years.

A square sailor collar completes the neck and extends over the sleeves, giving a becoming breadth to the figure. It is drawn close at the neck with black velvet ribbon and has long stole ends that extend below the sacque. Fancy feather stitching on the collar is done in black silk.

One-piece sleeves fit the upper arm well and flare widely at the wrist in bell effect. A band of elderdown finishes the sleeves.

Sacques in this style may be made of flannelette, cotton crepe, cashmere or flannel and prettily trimmed with wash ribbon.

To make the sacque in the medium sizes will require 3¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, with 1 yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9142, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Dressing Sacque, With Fancy Collar, No. 9148.

It has become the fashion for women to wear house wrappers and sacques to harmonize with the prevailing color in their boudoir. For this reason the recent displays of these garments show rainbow tints, the prevailing colors being pale blue and bright red.

This sacque is made of pale blue elderdown with trimming in a darker shade. It is simply adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams, fits well over the shoulders and hangs very loosely in box effect.

9148—Ladies' Dressing Sacque with Fancy Collar. 32, 36 and 40 in. bust.

Two deep plaits extend from neck to hem back and front. They are fastened with fancy catch stitching part way down and provide additional fullness to the lower edge of the sacque.

A broad "handkerchief" collar completes the neck. It has points back and front, also on the shoulders, and hangs loosely in cape effect, giving a becoming droop to the shoulders. The collar is finished with dark blue wash ribbon and drawn close at the neck with ribbons tied in a bow.

One-piece sleeves fit the upper arm closely and flare widely at the wrist, where they are finished with ribbon. Sacques in this style are made of flannelette, cashmere, flannel or Turkish toweling, which comes in gay colors for this purpose.

To make the sacque in the medium size will require 4½ yards of material 27 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9148, is cut in sizes for a 32, 36 and 40-inch bust measure.

Fancy Waist, No. 9156, and Seven-Gored Skirt, No. 9157.

Some striking combinations of colors are seen in the latest imported gowns, but the most beautiful toilettes are made in two or three tones of one cloth.

Such a toilette as shown here developed in mauve satin-faced cloth trimmed with violet velvet and lace dyed in a paler tone than the cloth.

The waist is made over a glove-fitted, featherboned lining that closes in the center front. The back is plain across the shoulders and blouses slightly at the waist. A fancy vest is permanently attached to the right lining front and fastens invisibly on the left side.

Full fronts are gathered at the shoulder and blouse over the belt. The fancy yoke back and front fits closely over the shoulders and forms tight caps on the sleeves. Long points reach to the belt back and front.

A fancy lace and velvet collar completes the neck. Full puff sleeves are gathered at upper and lower edges. They are arranged on velvet cuffs that reach to the elbow. The puffs droop well all around and are trimmed with lace to match that used on the lower part of the bodice.

9156—Ladies' Fancy Waist. 9157—Ladies' Skirt. Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust. Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

Seven gores in the skirt are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The closing is made invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed.

A plait at the front edge of the side and back gores is arranged to cover the seam. It is narrow at the top and graduates to a considerable depth at the lower edge.

Extensions added at the lower part of each gore below the long plait are arranged in four forward-turning plaits that are pressed, but not tacked, as they are intended to provide additional sweep at the lower edge.

The skirt touches in front and has a graceful sweep at the back. A broad band of velvet surmounted by lace is used for foot trimming.

Costumes in this mode are made of peau de crepe, lansdowns, colleene, velling, henrietta and soft silks with lace, panne, applique and Persian embroidery for trimming.

To make the waist in the medium size will require 1¾ yards of material 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of velvet for trimming. The pattern, No. 9156, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require 6 yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9157, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO

CHIPPEWA LANDS OPENED

Rush of Settlers to Tract of 800,000 Acres.

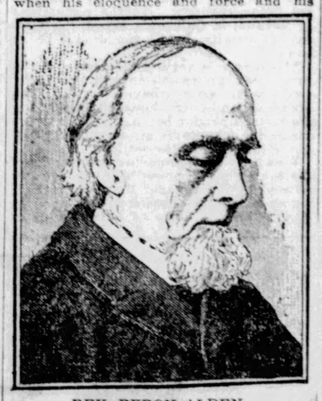
St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 10.—Nearly 800,000 acres of land in the Chippewa Indian reservation in the northern part of this state are thrown open to settlement today, and as a result there is a small-sized "Cherokee strip opening."

The tract constitutes a part of the Chippewa lands segregated as the result of an examination by land experts from the timber lands. While there is considerable swamp land in the tract, the greater port of it is arable and as a consequence there has been a great rush of farmers and other prospective settlers.

OLDEST METHODIST MINISTER'S BIRTHDAY

Streator, Ill., Nov. 6.—The Rev. Byron Alden, of this place, who celebrated his ninety-seventh birthday yesterday, is the oldest Methodist minister in the world, being eight months older than the Rev. Joseph Ayres, of Sidney, O., who has been called the "oldest Methodist minister."

The Rev. Alden is still a forcible pulpit preacher, and fills appointments occasionally. He spoke at the Methodist conference held at Streator a year ago, when his eloquence and force and his



REV. BYRON ALDEN.

firm footstep were much commented upon. He was born at Hinesburg, Vt., on Nov. 5, 1806. He preached in New York conferences a number of years before coming to Illinois. In this state his first assignment was at Woodstock, where he remained ten years, going later to Gardner and Verona. The latter was his last regular appointment, and expired 15 years ago.

There are curious coincidents in the career of the Rev. M. Alden and the Rev. Mr. Ayres, the two oldest Methodist ministers. Both were born in Vermont, each entered on his first regular assignment in 1830, and each is spending his last years with his daughter.

DECLARED INDEPENDENCE

The Isthmus of Panama Breaks Away From Colombia.

Washington, Nov. 4—Vice United States Consul Ehrmann at Panama, cables the state department under today's date that the Colombian government warship Bogota is shelling the city. Eleven Chinamen have been killed.

Mr. Ehrmann has been instructed to protest against the bombardment.

The United States government this morning received a cablegram from Panama requesting that it recognize the new government. The officials here are as yet in ignorance as to what the new government consists of and have taken no action on the request.

There is no doubt that as soon as evidence is received of the establishment of a de facto government the United States, following the usual practice, will recognize and treat with the revolutionary authorities.

This means that within a short time the new isthmian government will probably conclude a treaty with the United States for the construction of the Panama canal.

The first announcement that Panama was in a state of revolution came last night in a dispatch saying that the people of the isthmus had declared their independence, and set up a government of their own.

A conference of members of the cabinet and leading officials was held at the White House last night and orders issued for the dispatch of a number of war vessels to Panama and Colon. For the present the efforts of the United States will be devoted to the maintenance of order and preservation of freedom of transit across the isthmus according to our treaty obligations.

Within a few days the United States will have four or five naval vessels and fully 2,000 marines at Panama and Colon. The Nashville is already at Panama.

This bombardment is in violation of all the rules of war beginning as it did without the required notice. Moreover the United States government takes the ground that it certainly interferes with the freedom of transit across the isthmus, which this government is treaty bound to maintain.

It is quite evident that the navy is making preparations for a larger demonstration in isthmian waters than it has made for many years and the fact is not disguised that all of the information that has come from the secret agents of the government point to the ultimate success of the revolution.

"You will protect American interests at all points and do everything possible to avoid bloodshed," is the substance of the instructions cabled by the Navy department in this instance of the State department to the naval commanders now at the isthmus or on their way. The last part of the instructions is particularly significant, for it forecasts a more active interposition by the United States government in the troubles on the isthmus than has perhaps ever before been displayed.

Independence Declared.

The following cablegram was received at the navy department last night from the commander of the Nashville:

"An uprising took place at Panama tonight. Independence was proclaimed. The Colombian army and navy officials were made prisoners. A government is to be organized, consisting of three consuls and a cabinet. It was remored at Panama that a similar uprising was to take place at Colon."

Press dispatches indicate that the revolution is complete and that it will probably be successful.

The Washington government has for some time been expecting this outbreak, and has endeavored to prepare for it by sending ships and marines to the Caribbean Sea and by recalling Minister Beaupre from Bogota.

The Colombian government appears also to have anticipated the trouble, as it recently dispatched troops aboard a warship from Barranquila, on the Pacific coast.

RECOGNIZED DE FACTO

United States Gives the Republic of Panama That Status.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The United States government has recognized the de facto government of Panama. It was announced at the state department, after the return of Secretary Hay from the cabinet meeting, that instructions have been sent to United States Minister Beaupre, at Bogota, (assuming that he has not left the capitol yet) and to Mr. Ehrman, the United States vice consul at Panama, and now acting consul there, to inform the governments of Colombia and Panama, respectively, that the de facto government is recognized.

The navy department received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Glass, commanding the Pacific squadron, announcing the departure of the Marblehead, Concord, and Wyoming and the collier Nero, yesterday, at Acapulco, Mexico, for Panama. The squadron is proceeding at full speed.

The navy department also received a cablegram from Commander Delano, of the Dixie, announcing his arrival at Colon. The cablegram states that the Colombian troops have evacuated, and that the situation is quiet.

Comm ander Delano cables that he has landed an adequate force of marines from the Dixie, and that the bluejackets which landed from the Nashville, have re-embarked on the Nashville. The Dixie carries the marines.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The French foreign office today received a dispatch from the French consul at Panama confirming the Associated Press dispatches of yesterday from that city and from Colon. The consul says:

"Colon has now followed the course of Panama and is passing into the hands of the revolutionists. The transfer followed extended negotiations between the Colombian troops and the revolutionary element. This culminated yesterday evening when the Colombian troops surrendered and immediately embarked. The change occurred without bloodshed. The United States gunboat Nashville and the transport Dixie, with 450 American marines, are co-operating with the railroad company in maintaining order."

Another dispatch from the consul says: "Frederico Boyd, Jose Trjamo and Tomas Arias, representing the provisional government, have communicated to the consuls of the foreign powers that the new state has been constituted."

The consul adds:

"The province of Cauca shows no sign of revolution nor has the revolution thus far spread to other provinces.

"The new state assumes all the former treaty and legal obligations of Colombia."

The last information is regarded by the officials here as being most important, as showing no disposition on the part of the new republic of Panama to repudiate the canal or other property rights acquired from Colombia.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—The German admiralty says the revolution at Panama has not influenced the movements of the German warships in American waters, and it does not expect that a contingency will arise requiring a change of plans.

No despatches have been received from the German squadron, regarding Panama.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Rear Admiral Coghlan, who is commander-in-chief of the Caribbean Sea squadron, has arrived here, in response to a summons from Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, and conferred today with the officials at the navy department. He will receive instructions from the President, and upon his arrival at Colon, will assume supreme command of the American naval force on the Atlantic side of the isthmus. Rear Admiral Glass, upon his arrival at Panama, will relieve the captain of the Boston of the command of the naval force there.

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 6.—The newspapers here say little regarding the Panama revolution. The belief is general, however, that the movement was the work of the United States.

FOREIGN POWERS.

They All Accept the Panama Affair as Our Own Business.

London, Nov. 5.—The British official attitude towards the events at Panama is that it is entirely the United States' affair. This, with the consequent comparative apathy, appears to be shared in all diplomatic quarters in London. Except in the unlikely possibility of some outside interference no action is contemplated by the British or, so far as the Associated Press is able to ascertain at the various embassies here, by any other government. Upon request of the British diplomatic or consular representative in the disturbed region a war vessel would be sent to protect the rights of subjects of Great Britain, but such a request would not be encouraged, as Downing street is of the opinion that the force the United States is sending to the isthmus is more than sufficient to maintain the safety of the foreign residents.

The question of the recognition of Panama's independence entirely depends on the action of the United States. If Washington communicates to the powers that it intends to recognize the independence of Panama it is not likely that there will be the slightest objection on the part of Great Britain, while, according to the views of the diplomats here, the other Eureopean powers probably will quickly follow suit. There has long been a strong feeling in British official circles that it would be an excellent arrangement if the United States would undertake the preservation of good order and the stability of all the Central American states. This feeling is well known to the American diplomats in England.

At the German embassy here a representative of the Associated Press was informed that there was not the faintest likelihood that Germany would take any steps in the matter. If the United States is satisfied to recognize Panama's independence doubtless Germany will cordially agree to it.

On all sides the United States' paramount interests and right to deal with the situation single-handed are frankly recognized by the diplomatists, though the Globe, in its usual anti-American tone, declares that on account of the proximity of the West Indies the British government should take a hand in the matter. The other afternoon papers, however, comment on the correctness of the United States' attitude and the reasonableness of anticipating a solution of the interoceanic canal problem from the independence of Panama.

The Other Powers.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The French consul at Panama has cabled a request for instructions, in view of the revolution, and Foreign Minister Delcasse is considering the question. It is expected that instructions will be formulated and sent soon, showing the attitude of the French government. There is a strong indication that its attitude will not be materially different from that of the United States, and probably will take the same general lines.

The consul says the revolutionists control the situation, and confirms the Associated Press reports that the Colombia flag has been taken down and that the flag of the republic of Panama is now flying over the public buildings.

The consular advices allege that the American naval forces and the railroad company officials have "given some assistance to the revolutionary elements at Colon."

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

An Agent in the United States Appointed by It.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Today's advices to the State department indicated a regular development of the new government of Panama. The most important announcement indicative of a speedy establishment of full diplomatic relations with the new republic was the appointm at of Bruneau Varilla as the agent of Panama in the United States. Mr. Yarilla is at present in New York, but he is said here to be the resident fiscal agent of the Panama Canal company in Paris. With him the United States government will transact any necessary business in an unofficial way, pending the appointment of regular ministers plenipotentiary. The President has power under the constitution to appoint ministers or agents of the United States to a country under the conditions that now prevail as to Panama, but he must look to Congress hereafter to approve his action by providing the necessary salary for the office. President Cleveland pursued this course in the case of Commissioner Paramount Blount. It is not yet determined however, that it will be necessary to follow this lead in the case of Panama and with the full explicit instructions furnished to him by Secretary Hay. Mr. Gudger, the United States consul general to Panama who sails tomorrow for that post, may be regarded as fully qualified to discharge any diplomatic duties that may devolve upon him. Mr. Gudger called at the State department today for a further conference with Secretary Hay at whose instance he later conferred with the President over the situation.

The British government has formally requested the State department to look after the interests of British subjects on the isthmus and similar requests from other European nations are expected, all of which will be promptly granted.

There are reasons why it is desirable that a large foreign naval representation in isthmian waters should be dis ouraged just now, and until the new government is permanently established. It is expected here that there will be little delay about such establishment, and as soon as there is a regular government at Panama in place of the present junta the State department expects to take up negotiations for the execution of the canal project. The State department has decided that, so far as it is concerned, it regards the treaties that governed as to Colombia or as to New Granada, as still in force, and that therefore all of the concessions, including that of the Panama Canal company, are valid and in force.

The state department also has decided that nothwithstanding the fact that the Spooner canal act in terms required the United States government, before beginning the canal to conclude a treaty with Colombia, the spirit of the act will be met by the conclusion of an arrangement with the new state of Panama, on the lines of the Spooner act, and it will proceed to this end. In other words, it is held that, just as the engagements entered into by the United States with New Granada have ever since been regarded as binding in regard to Colombia, so, accepting the common law doctrine in such cases as binding, the department is authorized to read "Panama" instead of Colombia in the Spooner act. In this sense, it is pointed out, the President will find it unnecessary, unless he cares to do so, to go to congress for further legislation to authorize the construction of the Panama canal.

Significant of the strength of this decision was the appearance at the state department today of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., retired, president of the Isthmian canal commission, who has been in frequent conference with the President and Secretary Hay in the past three days. Upon him will probably devolve the initiation of the practical working out of the canal project, and he is keeping himself fully posted as to every development here in Washington, while Col. William M. Black, of the engineer corps of the army, who happens to have been engaged in looking after the physical aspects of the canal problem on the Isthmus for the past few months, has been furnishing information from that quarter.

From Panama, Consul Malmores reported under today's date, as follows:

"Absolute tranquility in Colon. Porfirio Melendez has been appointed governor of Colon, and proclaimed at 10 o'clock yesterday. English, French and American consuls present. Launch has been sent to Bocas del Toro to proclaim independence there."

A telegram from United States Minister Beaupre, dated at Bogota, November 3, stated:

"There are rumors in Bogota of serious disturbances on the isthmus, and it is thought there will be an immediate move for independence. It is very difficult to obtain trustworthy information."

Colon, Nov. 7.—The United States cruiser Atlanta arrived this morning.

The people here are frantic with delight at the United States' recognition of the de facto government of the Republic of Panama.

The municipal councils of Penonome, Emperador, San Carlos and Arraijan have announced their adherence to the new Republic of Panama.

Gen. Pompilo Guitierrez, who arrived at Colon Thursday to replace Gov. Obaldia, sailed for Cartagena the same day on the steamer Orinoco, which took the Colombian troops from Colon.

The following provisional appointments have been made here: Governor and military chief, Porfiro Melendez; secretary of the government, Cristobal Uriola; alcalde, Benigno Andolon; treasurer Antonio Ocano; commandant of police, Manuel Paredes.

Panama, Nov. 7.—9 a. m.—Phillipe Buenau-Villara has been appointed diplomatic agent of the republic of Panama at Washington. He is one of the financial agents of the Panama Canal company. His first official act was to officially notify the junta that the United States has recognized the de facto government of the republic of Panama. The news has caused great rejoicing here and was telegraphed throughout the country. Preparations are being made to celebrate the event with great enthusiasm. M. Philippe Beunau-Villara is now in New York.

M. Philippe Beunau-Varilla is a brother of Maurice Beunau-Varilla, president of the Matin company of Paris, and one of the engineers who took an active part in the work done towards the construction of the Panama canal.

CROSSED THE CHANNEL.

London, Nov. 7.—After several failures S. F. Cody today succeeded in crossing the channel in his kite boat. He left Calais at 11 last night, and reached Dover thirteen hours later. He encountered much shipping and had some narrow escapes.

Cody had previously made two unsuccessful attempts to cross the channel from Dover to Calais in a collapsible boat. The kite employed was somewhat in the principle of a balloon kite and was possible of lifting several tons. It resembled a miniature submarine boat. A combined steering gear manipulated by the boat's rudder enabled it to be manipulated with comparative ease.

Trouble on the Congo.

Brussels, Nov. 7.—Natives have attacked and plundered the post at Luluabury, on the upper Congo. The Europeans at the post escaped.

HAPPY DAYS

When Friends Say "How Well You Look."

What happy days are those when all our friends say "How well you look?"

We can bring those days by a little care in the selection of food just as this young man did.

"I had suffered from dyspepsia for three years and last summer was so bad I was unable to attend school," he says; "I was very thin and my appetite at times was poor while again it was craving. I was dizzy and my food always used to ferment instead of digesting. Crossness, unhappiness and nervousness were very prominent symptoms.

"Late in the summer I went to visit a sister and there I saw and used Grape-Nuts. I had heard of this famous food before but never was interested enough to try it, for I never knew how really good it was. But when I came home we used Grape-Nuts in our household all the time and I soon began to note changes in my health. I improved steadily and now strong and well in every way and am back at school able to get my lessons with ease and pleasure and can remember them too, for the improvement in my mental power is very noticeable and I get good marks in my studies which always seemed difficult before.

"I have no more of the bad symptoms given above but feel fine and strong and happy and it is mighty pleasant to hear my friends say: 'How well you look.'"

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, 'The Road to Wellville.'"

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PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of National Grange.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Delegates from Wisconsin, Washington, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Oregon, New Jersey, Missouri, Michigan, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Colorado and a number of other states here for the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. The gathering will be formally opened tonight in Fishbugh Hall with Grand Master Aaron Jones, of Indiana, presiding. The sessions are to continue ten days, during which time a wide range of subjects will be discussed, among other things laws to prevent gambling in margins and futures, national pure food laws, postal savings banks and the construction of an isthmian canal.

LANDRETHS' FAILURE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.—A receiver has been appointed for Landreth & Sons, seed merchants. The liabilities are about $250,000 and the assets much less.

The house is one of the oldest in the country, having been founded in 1784 by David Landreth, who came from England. The business has been conducted by members of the family. The firm owns extensive seed farms in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; Burlington, N. J., and in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Counsel for the firm said the business had been conducted along the old lines, employes cared for through the winter and pensioned in old age instead of being dismissed, and that the competition of newer houses could no longer be faced.

PIRATED TRADEMARKS.

San Francisco, Nov. 7.—The pirating of trademarks in Japan is annoying manufacturers on this side and because of the trouble they are experiencing they advise all American manufacturers who are looking to Japan for a market to register their trademarks because the Japanese appropriate these labels. The San Francisco agent of a large eastern manufacturing company said today that some of the most famous American trademarks have been registered in Japan by local manufacturers who have also had a law passed against anyone selling goods under these trademarks except when purchasing from Japanese who have appropriated them from the rightful owners in America. This has paralyzed trade until some decisive action is necessary.

The HOUSEHOLD and YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Next the possession of health, hope, cheerfulness, it is necessary to have great courage to fight the battle of life successfully. The word fail must never enter into your being.

Thursday.

Cheerfulness is to the spirit of man what dew and sunshine are to the vegetable kingdom. Cling to hope and cheerfulness as you cling to life itself.

Friday.

Under all circumstances be calm. If you get excited or angry, you deprive yourself of reasoning calmly, and you are apt to commit the greatest wrong—an error that may cause you great misery and make you unhappy for the rest of your life.

Saturday.

You will certainly be kind to yourself and others if you will be very careful of the words you speak that would wound the pride or discourage those who aim to become better in their conduct, or who earnestly try to better their condition.

Sunday.

Lord grant us eyes to see, and ears to hear,
And souls to love, and minds to understand
And steadfast faces toward the Holy Land.

Monday.

The first requisite of success is to be self-centered. One must rely on one's self for self-support and happiness; to look for success and happiness outside of yourself, is to wilfully invite disappointment.

Tuesday.

To be truly handsome one must be truly kind in feeling and action.—Moritz Loth in The Monitor.

Choose, and Then, Stand. The Apostle Paul's Command.

Emily S. Bouton.

Perhaps those of you who have read Lovey Mary will remember what Mrs. Wiggs said when she was told that Mr. Stubbins, the husband they had influenced Miss Hazy to take, was drunk, and for the time dangerous.

"Do? Why, we got to git Miss Hazy out of this here hole. It ain't no use consultin' her; I allays have said talkin' to Miss Hazy was like pullin' out bastin' threads; you jes take out what you put in. Me an' you has got to think out a plan right here an' now, then go to work an' carry it out."

Mrs. Wiggs gave an apt description of the kind of people who never know exactly what they want; never make up their minds definitely about anything, and are tossed hither and thither by the opinions of those around them as the dropping leaves are tossed by the blowing of the autumn winds. They are the hardest kind of people to deal with, because you never are sure exactly where they are to be found when wanted; never certain what will be their attitude upon a subject at any given moment. Talking to them is, as Mrs. Wiggs puts it, like "pullin' out bastin' threads; you jes' take out what you put in" at that special meeting because your ideas are the last to filter in upon their uncertain waste of mind.

Perhaps they are not to blame? Possibly that is true and the cause of their weakness and variableness lies in not being trained to decision in their youth. They were never taught the value of being able to judge quickly, and then abiding by that judgment until it is proved to be a wrong one. It is a splendid lesson to learn, even at the cost of many mistakes, for the "whistler" never pleases himself or anybody else.

Indecision sometimes arises from an over-anxiety to please. Such a tendency in a child is comparatively easy to overcome; but when it is incorporated in the mature character, the difficulty of change is far greater. Yet a cure is well worth striving for at any time of life.

People are not always conscious of this lack of decision which causes them to be ruled by others rather than by their own judgment. They are dominated in the smallest affairs of life, as well as in the greater, because they are not ready to decide for themselves what is the wisest course of action. Habit has brought them into that passive or negative state in which they easily become the slaves of stronger wills. Prentice Mulford once wrote:

"No tyranny is more widely spread and more subtle than that coming of the control of one mind over another or others. It is often a tyranny in which the tyrant knows not that he rules, nor do those in subjection know they are ruled.* * * * It is possible for you to come under the rule of another's mind and act in accordance with that person's wishes, when you think you are consulting and acting out your own. No control is more complete than when those who are ruled by others think themselves entirely free."

Whether this be the case with one's own self or not is always worth thinking of. If we find that we are wavering, uncertain, not able to make up our minds, dependent upon some one else to give us decision, it is time to turn squarely around and try to win some "backbone" firmness. I do not mean by this that we are never to ask advice, never to consult with another about a course of action. Independence may be carried to a limit that becomes arrant selfishness. But it is well to resist any real dominance of another's mind, even though that other be the nearest and dearest being on earth.

It all comes to this in its finality—that every human being, while he is a part of the great whole of life and cannot separate himself from relationship to those around him—must build his own character to strength and value by his own individual effort. It is this which makes it so important for him to be able to choose his position promptly and wisely, but to "stand to his guns" after it is once chosen. The jelly-fish man or woman is of little self-use, or of use to anybody else. And do not mistake a habit of indecision for praiseworthy amiability.

I have always had a good deal of silent wonderment about the Apostle Paul. According to the records he was a man of great power, of rare discrimination, of good judgment, and after his awakening, of heartfelt piety and devotion to the betterment of humanity. And yet in some respects he seemed to go far afield in finding things about which to lay down the law.

One of his injunctions—that women must cover their heads in churches—seems in a fair way, in this later day and generation, to cause trouble to the ministers in some of the churches down east. They insist upon obedience to Paul in the letter no matter what the spirit may be. One bishop, and one minister of the Episcopal church in New Jersey, and a Catholic priest in Atlantic City, according to recent reports, have entered their protest and command against the irreverence of uncovered feminine heads, and hereafter in those places, hats will flare upward and feathers will bob hither and yon unmolested, if they have their way.

I wish I knew what moved Paul to meddle with woman's headgear. It is very difficult to believe that it was the result of inspiration. He might as well have ordered the cut of men's trousers or their coats, it seems to me, and then I suppose it would have been handed down as a divine command through all the centuries.

The reasonable way of looking at this order of Paul's to my mind is that there was some local condition it was designed to meet, and not an ethical law, disobedience to which risked the soul's salvation. Paul was evidently, through education and environment, a little infected with the idea of the necessary subjection of women. There might have been in that congregation some rebellious feminine who was spreading a dangerous doctrine of equality, and Paul "sat down" upon it in this way.

I have a great respect for Paul, and for his teachings so far as they are in accord with those of the great Master, Jesus the Christ. I cannot, however, find aught in the latter, which makes it a vital matter whether women wear their hats in public assemblies or leave them off. If Paul today were with us and had a little experience in losing the gist of a sermon through the continuous neck-twisting necessary to see the speaker because of the interference of millinery, I am of the opinion that he would not lay down this law, but rather its contrary. The good of the many being his consideration, he would know that what annoyed himself would be a source of vexation to others.

Beside the relief to the conscience of those who interpret literally all apostolic utterances, the wandering of the thought produced by varied millinery would be prevented. The church, above all other places, should be the place dedicated to high and holy themes, to the lifting of the hearts to the Infinite. Every help should be given to the banishing of what is purely material, and the substituting of the spiritual. So far as it is possible to prevent it, there should be nothing to distract or annoy, but rather to soothe and harmonize, to uplift and strengthen.

This is a wonderful age. Hand in hand the ideal and the practical walk together. Never was there loftier teaching, never purer lives modeled upon that of the Savior than today. Underneath all of the strife and the tumult, consequent upon the breaking up of old forms and superstitions, flows the strong, steady current of high motives and deep religious feeling. The world is growing better through its tribulation, not worse through apparent disobedience to crystalized traditions. This is the Awakening Age, in which humanity is seeking to know the truth. Mistakes are many, but progress is sure. Well may we rejoice even in the midst of seeming shadows.

My husband continued his work, but though I worked harder at housework than I ever did as a teacher I did not bring in any money. However, we agreed that my saving was equal to our net receipts had I continued to teach and we had boarded, and, therefore, I was entitled to an equal share of our income.

Our money was deposited each month in a bank, subject to my order as well as to that of my husband. I always preferred to pay bills by check, and did so the first and fifteenth of each month. For my personal expenses I felt at liberty to use all I needed, and, knowing just what we had, I kept my "needs" within the limit. And I want to say right here that I believe every woman would do the same if she were trusted with a knowledge of what was possible.

As our family increased, it was harder to get along, of course, with additional expenses, but whether we had much or little in the bank I was equal partner with my husband. Now that three of our children are self-supporting—yes, more than that—we follow the same plan. All earnings go into the common fund, and al draw from it as they need. We plan our extra expenses so that there will never be a "run on the bank," and all are on their honor to be reasonable in their expenditures. There is no question of wages, salary, allowance, or board money; all are willing to contribute, and to share with the others.

Every month the bank account is balanced and we plan for the expenses of the next month. At the end of the year each individual balances his account, and, so far, there has been a little left to the credit of each.

To avoid confusion at the bank, all deposits and all checks are made in the name of my husband and myself, as when we first entered into partnership.—Mrs. Caroline Hazen, Illinois.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

One of the most widely-known of American women-writers is Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, whose simple, direct, helpful talks on life and its problems have given her great popularity and influence.

Mrs. Wilcox has made her own career, says the Household Ladger. It has not been due to favoritism or influence, but

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

to patience, persistence, a steadfast loyalty to an ambition, genius, and an unfaltering faith in God. She was born in Wisconsin at a little place on the Western prairies twelve miles from Madison. Her father was a music teacher in Vermont, but through unfortunate speculations lost his savings and decided to fight a new battle with fate in the great West. Money was scarce, books were few, and the literary menu was little more than the New York Ledger and the New York Mercury. At the age of 9 she had perpetrated a novel of eleven chapters, with original verses, the whole effort being bound with wall-paper subtracted from the kitchen wall.

At 13 she sent her first poem to the Mercury, and it was accepted and paid for by a subscription. Literature suddenly revealed itself as an asset, and she started in seriously to write. A poem a day was her conventional record, though sometimes running up to four or five, and even reaching eight as a high-water mark.

In 1883 she suddenly found herself the talk of the country by her book, "Poems of Passion," though the poems had received no condemnation when they appeared in magazines and newspapers, but had given her public recognition and assured her an audience. The year following, on her marriage to Robert M. Wilcox, of Meriden, Conn., she came East, and since 1887 has lived in New York, with an annual exodus to her beautiful summer home at Short Beach.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Wedding gifts should be sent before the day of the wedding, and as soon as possible after the invitation cards are received. The bride should answer every note of congratulation, and every gift should be acknowledged, no matter how small it may be. If she can do so before she goes away on her wedding journey, that is best; but if she cannot, she should attend to it at once, upon her return.

The formal announcement of a marriage does not call for an answer except a call upon the bride soon after her wedding day,—within a month will do, unless there are stated days for her to receive her friends. The hours mentioned on a reception card, should be strictly observed, as failure to do so will sometimes interfere with her other engagements.

The above requirement will apply to all social engagements. A hostess, it is presumed makes her arrangements to suit her own convenience, and a guest has no right to assume that 'some other day or hour' will do as well for a call. A case in mind, where such a liberty was taken, occurred recently at a reception. The hostess received on two evenings; she invited her guests and provided for the entertainment of each evening, with a view to having only congenial friends and acquaintnces at each reception.

Two of the guests who were invited for the first evening decided that they would prefer to attend on the second, and not considering the wishes or convenience of their hostess, did so. The result was two vacant places at the tables the first evening, and two extra guests who had to be placed to the inconvenience of others on the second. The guests invited for the first evening were friends and neighbors of this dissatisfied couple, while those of the second were strangers, and of an entirely different set in society.

The net result of their disregard of the arrangements of their hostess being, her disappointment, inconvenience to strangers, and a total lack of comfort and pleasure for themselves.

For a room which has very little sunshine in it, use yellow and white furnishings. Have a white paper with either conventional designs or stripes of yellow; white curtains, and for the upholstering in the room use yellow and white cretonne.

Make the bed and bolster covers of yellow and white muslin, or of plain yellow cambric covered with white muslin. The bedstead should be of brass, and the other furniture tinted an ivory white. White matting with a few small rugs made of yellow and white rags, woven like carpet, will be the most appropriate floor covering. Such a room can be arranged in almost any home at a very small expense, and will more than pay for the trouble by its cheerful appearance.

If you have been wise this summer, you have saved and dried quantities of sweet clover and sweet fern, with which to fill Christmas pillows. There can be no daintier gift, than such a pillow with a cover of white linen, embroidered by yourself in any appropriate design, and filled with sweet-scented leaves. It will bring back to the recipient the memory of delightful summer days, spent in company with the giver. Pine leaves also make a fragrant filling for pillows, but soon break and shrink. For a friend who is troubled with headache, a pillow filled with dried nops will soothe the pain, and she will dream sweet dreams of you, whenever she rests her head upon it.

Raw onions, eaten with a pinch of salt, and a piece of bread and butter, just before bedtime, have often cured insomnia when more imposing remedies have failed.

For an oily skin, use a wash made from one pint of elder-flower water and one-half ounce of tincture of benzoin. Drop the benzoin into the water very slowly, stirring it constantly until it is well mixed. Apply with a soft cloth, after bathing the face with hot water, and drying it on a soft towel. Never use a rough towel or wash-cloth on the skin; it will injure the tissues, and even make a smooth skin rough. If it is necessary to increase the circulation of the blood in the face, neck, or arms, produce it by gentle massage with the palm of the hand.

Equal parts of glycerine and lemon juice, mixed, and rubbed on the hands each time after washing them, will tend to keep them soft and white.

Steaming the face is excellent for removing pimples, blackheads, etc., as it tends to open the pores of the skin; it should never be used for removing wrinkles in the face, as the effect is only temporary, and must be kept up continually, the skin becoming more wrinkled after the effect of the steaming is gone. Massaging a good cream into the skin to supply the lack of nutriment is the only reliable way of removing wrinkles.

THANKSGIVING PREPARATIONS.

It is not one bit too soon to begin to prepare for the annual festivities which occur on the last Thursday in November. It is only the thoughtless and improvident housekeeper who leaves the making of her mince meat, her plum puddings and fruit cake, for that occasion, until the last week. Then she finds everything hurried, the "unexpected" will happen to prevent her from doing all she had intended; her Thanksgiving dinner is not the success she hoped it would be and she is worried, tired and—dare we say it—cross.

Mince meat, in order to be at its best, should stand for at least two weeks—a month is better—to ripen, after it is made. Old-fashioned women used to make sufficient of this early in November to last for the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's pies; and the last were better than the first, though all were most excellent. The new fashioned woman who has so many other things than housekeeping to attend to, adds to her grocery order the day before Thanksgiving, "two packages of prepared mince-meat," which the cook uses in the morning of the day the pies are to be eaten.

The readers of The Blade do not belong to the latter class, so here is given a recipe for mince meat that they may have ample time to make it before it is needed:

Mince Meat.

Mrs. Rorer's Recipe.

Cover two pounds of lean beef with boiling water and let it cook gently until very tender, then stand away to cool in the liquor in which it was boiled. Pare and chop four pounds of apples, shred and chop two pounds of beef suet, and slice one pound of citron. When the meat is cold, chop it very fine, add the apples, suet, citron, two pounds raisins, cleaned and dried, two pounds of currants, two grated nutmegs, one-fourth ounce each of cloves and mace, two pounds of sugar, one-half tablespoonful of salt, one-half pound candied lemon peel, one-half ounce of Cinnamon, the juice and grated rind of two lemons and two oranges, and a glass of currant jelly. Moisten this with water in which the meat was boiled, which has been carefully strained and enough sweet cider to make it of the proper consistency. Cook for half an hour on the back of the range, put in an earthen jar, cover close and set away in a cool place.

For small families it is a good plan to put the meat when prepared, in quart or pint glass cans; these will hold enough to make three or four pies, and thus avoid opening more of the mince than is needed at one time.

In the original recipe a quart of brandy and two quarts of wine were called for, but for temperance people, these can be omitted and fruit juices, vinegar and sugar, and sweet cider substituted.

In chopping raisins, citron and suet, if the blade of the chopping knife is rubbed with butter before beginning, it will cut more easily. In cleaning currants for pies or cake, first put them in a large bowl and cover them with flour; mix the flour and currants then rub them until all stems are rubbed off; put them in a colander and pour water over them until every bit of grit, twigs, sand and flour is removed; remove from the colander, pour scalding water over them and dry in an open oven. This trouble may all be avoided now-a-days by buying the prepared currants which are sold in pound packages ready for use.

Another preparation for the feast that can be prepared in advance, is the plum pudding which, like the mince pies, grows better with age. These can be made in small molds—baking powder cans, or tin fruit cans with the tops neatly and evenly cut are excellent for this— and when done, wrapped in parrafine paper and placed in a cool, dark closet, will keep indefinitely. As a matter of curiosity we give an English recipe which was awarded a prize of two guineas, from a list of five hundred recipes sent in competition.

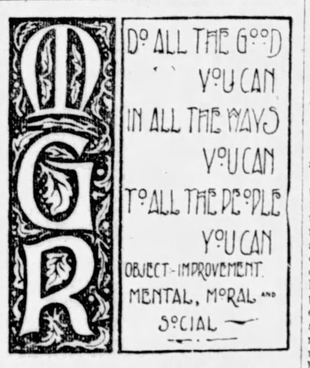
English Plum Pudding.

One pound each of raisins and suet, three-fourths pound stale bread crumbs, one-fourth pound each of brown sugar and flour, one pound of currants, grated rind of one lemon, one-half pound minced, candied orange peel, one-half nutmeg grated, five eggs, one-half pint of brandy. Mix the dry ingredients, beat the eggs, add to them the brandy, pour over the dry ingredients and thoroughly mix. Pack in small molds and boil for six hours at the time of making, and six hours when needed. Serve with hard sauce.

A plainer and quite as good pudding, is made thus:

Plain Plum Pudding.

Mix together one pint stale bread crumbs, one cupful each of flour, stoned raisins, washed currants, brown sugar, the juice and rind of one lemon, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half grated nutmeg, one-half cupful molasses, three eggs, one-half pound suet shredded and chopped, one-half pound sliced citron, one-half teaspoonful of baking soda and one teaspoonful of salt. Pack in well-greased molds and boil four hours.



Today we are favored with another of "Jess McDonald's graphic pen-pictures. There is but one fault to find with "Jess"—she comes too seldom.

How "Omega" and the Eastern cousins would rejoice if they were where I now am! The "Wanderlust" that always fevered my brain has again whispered its dreams of illusion and I have followed the Jack-o'-lantern of Fate up past the classic stretches of the Willamette, up the more classic slopes "where rolls the Oregon"—up the Snake river, thence by stage one day to my present location. Always "upward and onward"—especially upward.

We Western folks have many a quiet laugh at the expense of our Eastern cousins, because they think of us as wild, woolly and barbarous. In reality we have a plenteous supply of that effeteness for which you sorrow with such ill-concealed pride. Portland, Ore., has, for instance, over sixty millionaires; institutions of learning are of frequence west of the Cascade mountains. The country is as old as the Mississippi states, having been admitted as a territory in 1848 and as a state in 1859. Chicago itself was a small town in the '50's. We have the railroads, the telegraph and, sad to say, the up-to-date wickedness of any Central or Eastern city.

But for real "wooliness," without the barbarism and wildness, you must stop this side of the Cascades. There the Great American Basin stretches in semi-arid, and, indeed, in some places, totally desert desolation. This is the place of great stock ranches, and the native haunt of the "Buckaroo!" Here the characters that Bret Harte loved to paint are yet living realities. In the remoteness of Nevada, in California across the Sierras, "Calamity Jane" would still be at home.

The coyote is yet unaffrighted and the sage-brush grows—as it will probably continue to grow forever—on the ten thousand times ten thousand little hills; the canyon cannot become tame, nor the castle-like mountains grow domesticated, at the incoming of the settlers.

Viewing the surrounding country from the top of one of these hills, we are impressed by the thought that we are gazing on a country chiseled by the hand of Nature for the home of unborn generations; we feel strange and awed as if we had walked into some of the pictured pages of our geologies marked "Young Land." Hills with turret-topped crowns, mark the course of the crooked, trickling stream with its small quota of water wrestling bravely, but vainly, to irrigate the gigantic surfaces of land about it, and we involuntarily look to see the cave men come crowding over the flinty volcanic stones.

We walk on to the brow of the hill, and below see the narrow valley laughing in its beauty. On its level floor are clumps of trees disclosing, through their rounded tops, red chimneys from which arises the blue smoke of the camps. Here we find the love and life of the fireside, and are once more in the living world. Here the cattle graze in the luxuriant fields of alfalfa, and across and through the plain in all directions, wind the creek and the irrigating ditches and sluices. Low willows mark the course of the streams, and the harsh cries of the magpies come floating indistinctly up as the birds flutter and quarrel here and there. Across the valley the faint chimes of the cow-bells are borne to our ears as we start downward again to our life and its round of pleasant duties.

Some time, if you like, I will tell you of my little brown schoolhouse in its picturesque, lichened canyon.—"Jess McDonald," Ore.

"Western Wife"—once our "Western Girl,"—brings a suggestion and a helpful thought to the M. G. R.'s and in her letter was a posy for Miss Prudence; for all of which she returns thanks: I am almost afraid to write again, lest Miss Prudence should refuse to admit me after an absence of more than year. I try, every day, to live our mottoes and most always find in them just the help I need.

I am going to suggest short stories from all, for our Winter entertainment. I have a story for Thanksgiving to send, if it will be welcome. Since I last wrote to you, I have changed my name, and with this little verse I will sign myself "Western Wife," S. D.

"Just to be tender,
Just to be true,
Just to be kind
The whole day through—
This is God's will for me
And for you."

The Chaperone regrets that space will forbid the use—this week—of "Unicetti's" pleasant chat anent kittens and other things, but it will be just as interesting later. Also interesting letters from "Missouri" "A Jolly Spinster," "Brunette" "Brother Jonathan," "Minnehaha," "Virginia Boy," and others of our number who are always sure to send something interesting. Several new members are present today whom Miss Prudence hopes to introduce to you very soon.

For the benefit of those who have written to know the terms of admission to the M. G. R., we repeat that it is necessary that the applicant, or some member of their family is a paid up subscriber to the Weekly Blade; the M. G. R. motto to "Do all the good they can, to all the people they can, in all the ways they can," must be accepted in a practical manner, and each member is expected to send a letter containing something of general interest to the paper, at least once a year—oftener if they can. No slang phrases or words, no unkind remarks about members or others, nor any poor spelling is allowed. Care must be taken to have all letters neatly and correctly prepared, as this is intended for an educational as well as a social society of young people. As in all other departments of the Household page, religious debates or anything of an unpleasant, personal nature, will be rejected its object being to promote a kindly and social feeling between the younger readers of The Blade. The age for admission is from sixteen years up to one hundred.

The badge of the M. G. R., is for sale to those who wish for it, for 15 cents, at this office only; though its purchase is not obligatory to membership. Addresses of members for private correspondence are given at the discretion of the Chaperone.

WILL.

You will be what you will to be;
Let failure find its false content
In that poor word, "environment,"
But spirit scorns it, and is free.

It masters time, it conquers space,
It cows that boastful trickster, Chance,
And bids the tyrant, Circumstance,
Uncrown and fill a servant's place.

The human Will, that force unseen,
The offspring of a deathless soul,
Can hew the way to any goal,
Though walls of granite intervene.

The river, seeking for the sea,
Confronts the dam and precipice,
Yet knows it cannot fall or miss;
You will be what you will to be!

THE GOURD FIDDLE.

I done make her out of an old soap go'd,
(Oh, my fiddle dat s'ng so sweet!)
Ef I goes hongry, an' my coat's to'ed,
She sing to me whilst I's a-ridin' on de load,
She sing to me drivin' de cows down de road,
An' de chunes putts a hop-hop-hoppin' in my feet.

When de cotton laid by, an' de crab grass mowed,
(Oh, my fiddle dat s'ng so sweet!)
Den de niggah git paid what he been 'boa'd,
An' you'll see me a-settin' up high on a hop-toad,
Wid de niggahs all a-hoppin' like fleas on a hop-toad,
'Cayse my fiddle putts a hop-hop-hoppin' in dey feet.

—Grace MacGowan Cooke in November National Magazine.

A GREAT SURPRISE

It was just too queer for anything. Tommy was walking slowly down behind the barn, with his usually merry face all scowls; and Teddy was peeping through the slatted fence into Tommy's garden, with a whole great family of wrinkles in his little forehead. Now what do you suppose that it was all about?

Out in Teddy's yard grew a great, tall horse chestnut, and one crisp October morning a shower of pretty brown nuts came tumbling out of their thick, green shells—down, down, down, until at last they reached the broad gravel walk and smooth, green lawn. Tommy spied them as he came hurrying home from school at noon, and then the scowls came to make him a visit.

"That new boy has everything!" he exclaimed crossly. "He has tops, an' balls, an' a bicycle, an'—an' now he's got horse-chestnuts! 'Taint fair, so it isn't!" Then poor little discontented Tommy looked crosser than ever.

Tommy didn't realize that down in his garden grew something that the new boy Teddy had always wished for and longed to have—a bouncing yellow pumpkin. How Teddy did wish that his papa had bought Tommy's house and Tommy's garden and Tommy's pumpkin,—all three!

Teddy sighed as he thought of the Jack-o'-lantern that he could make if he only had one of those wonderful yellow treasures for his very own. It was a very loud and sorrowful sigh and Tommy heard it; and then he discovered the new boy pepping through the fence.

"Hello!" called Tommy, quickly.

Teddy jumped. He didn't know that anybody was near.

"Don't you like living here?" inquired Tommy. "You look as if you were homesick. Won't you come over and look at my pumpkins? I've got a dandy lot of them, and they are all my own, every one."

Teddy sighed again. "I've been a-waitin' for a pumpkin for years an' years," he said sadly. "But they don't have gardens with pumpkins in the city an' so I never had any."

Tommy looked surprised. "Would you like one?" he asked quickly. "I'm sure I'd be delighted to give you one of mine, if you would. Come over, an' I'll give you one right now."

Teddy climbed over the fence in a hurry, and he smiled and smiled as Tommy took his jackknife out of his trousers' pocket, and cut off one of the biggest pumpkins with a snap.

"You have everything, don't you?" said Teddy, regretfully. "You have pumpkins—whole garden full of them an' apples, an' grapes, an' ——"

This information was a great surprise to Tommy. "I have everything!" he said in astonishment. "Why, I thought that you were the one that had everything a few minutes ago. You have horse-chestnut balls, an' a bicycle, an' horse-chestnuts, he said.

"Why, so I have," answered Teddy, thoughtfully. "I wanted a pumpkin so much that I most forgot all about everything else. I didn't remember that the chestnuts. Maybe you would like some. Would you?"

Tommy's eyes danced with delight. "You can have a big bagful," answered Teddy. "An' if you'll get some picks, I'll show you how to make a Brownie man."

"An' I'll help you make your kite after school," said Tommy. "We can each other, an' divide our things, we? An' then we can both have a time, really and truly."

"Why, so we can!" said Teddy.

Then those bad scowls and frowns had to run away in a hurry. They went away to see if they could find two more discontented little boys. I do know they did not find you.—Selected.

The Littlest One—"I wish I could do that!"

—From Little Folks.

Banner Puzzlers

For October.

New Work—Hawkeye. Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO IS HE?

He was born in Ashford, Connecticut, August 31, 1824; graduated from Amherst College, 1844; admitted to bar, 1847; became youngest member of Congress in 1851, being elected from Pennsylvania. He was elected as a Democrat, but severed his connection with that party, upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise; was Speaker of the House from 1861 to 1863, and delegate to Republican convention in 1864 and 1868; has been elected as Congressman-at-large by his adopted state within the last five years, and has long been called the "Father of the House," a term applied to members who have longest served.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The corners of a [illegible]re are cut off so as to make a regular octagon. The sides of the square measure 10 inches; what is the length of the side of the octagon?

3.—PRESIDENTIAL FRACTIONS.

1-10 of "The Father of His Country."
1-7 of "Honest old Abe."
1-8 of the eighth President.
1-6 of the author of the "Monroe Doctrine."
1-9 of the strenuous President.
1-6 of "Unconditional Surrender."
1-7 of "Old Hickory."
1-8 of "Tippecanoe."
1-8 of the "Teacher President."

Letters subtracted spell the name of an Englishman in whom we are all interested at present.

4.—HALF SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—To form.
2.—Circle around the sun or moon.
3.—Beverage.
4.—A river in Italy.
5.—A vowel.

5.—QUERY.

What woman reigned as king, instead of queen?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Unblemished let me live, or die unknown;
O grant an honest fame, or grant me none!"

Sixth set of Competition Puzzles.

Answers to Puzzles of October 20.

1.—Names of guests: Squash, melon, cucumber, scurd, bean, peas, onion, radish and celery.

2.—Peter the Pumpkin Eater, Cinderella, Jack o' Lantern.

3.—Hawkeye and U No Hoo, and R. S. Wakler, Metta and W. Collett, Pauline and aMrley Cranford. Leslie and W. P. E., Helen and O'Shaughnessy.

4.—Across—A-corns, L-arks, I-slets, O-rations, W-heels, E-bony, I-dols, N-aves—Hallowe'en.

5.—October thirty-first.

Chat.

The class was not large at the [illegible] today, but the recitations were [illegible]

Pauline found time amid her numerous duties to send in a good list.

Allyn, a new-comer, said her lessons perfectly. The Schoolmistress assures her there is nothing to join in this department, the only requirement being to write as often as you can.

W. P. E., though suffering from [illegible] ache, was on hand as usual. Hope to be "up to" a full list next week.

Hawkeye sent a perfect lesson. Good girl.

W. P. E. wins the Bannership for solutions, and Hawkeye for most new work used during October.

The sixth list in the "Competition" printed today. The Schoolmistress her children are keeping all these where they can refer to them as each one appears.

ANCHORED.

Absent-Minded Brownie—"I wonder why I can't get this raft to move?"

—From Youth.

The Cozy Corner

SEND THEM TO BED WITH A KISS

O mothers, so weary, discouraged,
Worn out with the cares of the day,
You often grow cross and impatient.
Complain of the noise and the play;
For the day brings so many vexations,
So many things going amiss;
But, mothers, whatever may vex you,
Send the children to bed with a kiss!

The dear little feet wander often,
Perhaps, from the pathway of right,
The dear little hands find new mischief
To try you from morn till night,
But think of the desolate mothers
Who'd give all the world for your bliss,
And, as thanks for your infinite blessings,
Send the children to bed with a kiss!

For some day their noise will not vex you,
The silence will hurt you far more;
You will long for the sweet children's voices,
For a sweet, childish face to your bosom,
You'd give all the world for just this;
For the comfort 'twill bring you in sorrow,
Send the children to bed with a kiss!

—New York World.

"As predicted, the question of the family spending money, in its different phases, has awakened much interest among the friends who read the Cozy Corner, and today we have several letters on the subject. Let all who are interested write; your plans may be just what some young housekeeper will need to adopt.

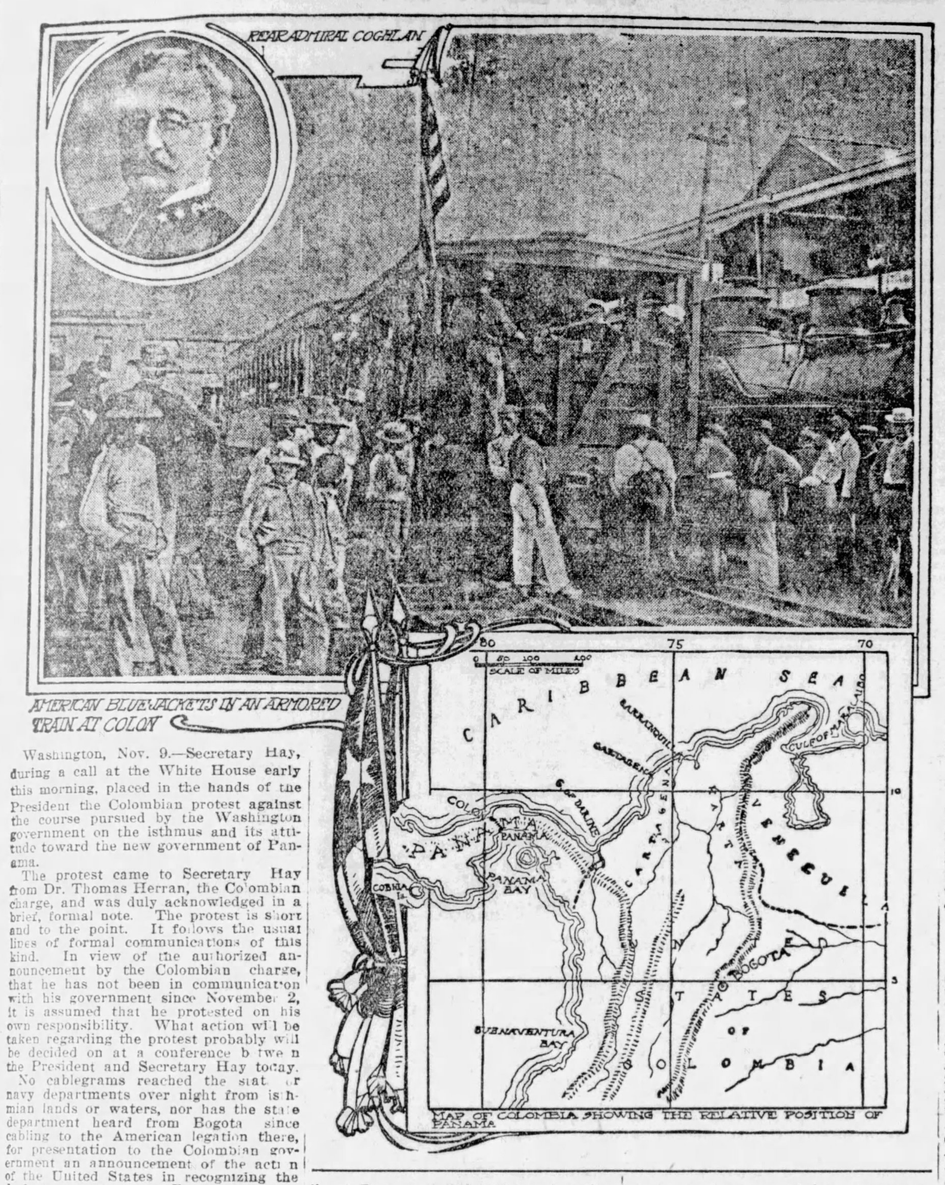
The darker side of the question should also be brought to light, as in many instances a wife has suffered much discomfort and annoyance in this matter of spending money, simply because her husband has never realized that he was holding the pursestrings so tightly. All letters and addresses are considered as being perfectly confidential, and no one need fear to write lest their true address should be given.

THAT POCKETBOOK QUESTION.

Although it has never occurred to me that our way was, or could be of interest, or assistance to any one else, still as the editor has suggested that the experience of older housekeepers might be of use to those just beginning their married life, I shall be glad to give ours.

When we were married, my husband and I were "equal partners," financially; he had worked at his trade and I at mine, of school teaching, and both had saved a small sum of money. Each helped to furnish the house and establish the home, and the money not needed for this was placed at interest with the understand that it was not to be used except in cases of emergency.

COLOMBIAN REPRESENTATIVE PROTESTS AGAINST RECOGNITION OF PANAMA


REAR ADMIRAL COGHLAN
AMERICAN BLUEJACKETS IN AN ARMORED TRAIN AT COLON
80
75
70
SCALE OF MILES
C A R I B B E A N S E A
COLOMBIA
PANAMA
PANAMA BAY
COLON
CUCUFATA
CARTAGENA
VENEZUELA
BOGOTA
U N I T E D S T A T E S O F C O L O M B I A
SAN BUENAVENTURA BAY
MAP OF COLOMBIA SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITION OF PANAMA

Washington, Nov. 9.—Secretary Hay, during a call at the White House early this morning, placed in the hands of the President the Colombian protest against the course pursued by the Washington government on the isthmus and its attitude toward the new government of Panama.

The protest came to Secretary Hay from Dr. Thomas Herran, the Colombian charge, and was duly acknowledged in a brief, formal note. The protest is short and to the point. It follows the usual lines of formal communications of this kind. In view of the authorized announcement by the Colombian charge, that he has not been in communication with his government since November 2, it is assumed that he protested on his own responsibility. What action will be taken regarding the protest probably will be decided on at a conference between the President and Secretary Hay today.

No cablegrams reached the state or navy departments over night from isthmian lands or waters, nor has the state department heard from Bogota since cabling to the American legation there, for presentation to the Colombian government an announcement of the action of the United States in recognizing the de facto government of Panama.

Thankful for American Protection

Paris, Nov. 9.—The foreign office has received an extended cable report from Panama covering the events of recent days but it does not differ materially from the facts already announced by the Associated Press. It says the foreign element on the isthmus is thankful for the protection the American forces have given them. Although the authorities here are now officially advised that the new regime intends to carry out Colombia's obligations, these assurances will not be considered absolutely final until the government is fully organized. Therefore the question of the recognition of the Republic of Panama is being deferred until a president is chosen and a government is formally organized.

Colombian Appeal to Germany.

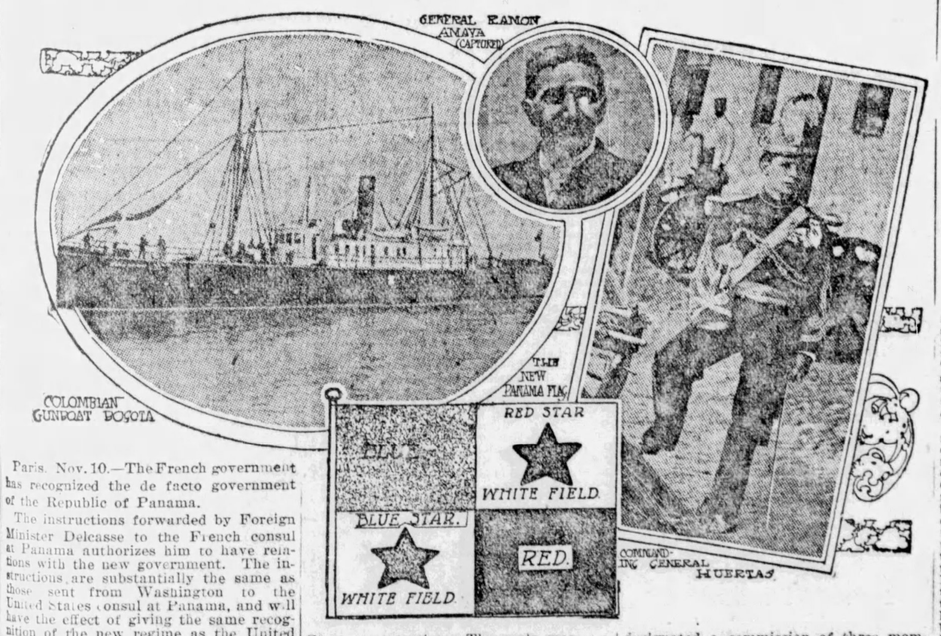
New York, Nov. 9.—Arturo de Brigard, consul general for Colombia in this city, said today that he heard that it had been proposed to his government to appeal to Germany for protection in regard to Panama, offering in return certain territorial concessions. M. de Brigard said:

"I have no official advices from Colombia. Cablegrams which I sent last week asking for news have not been answered. From an official source, however, I learn that the people in the interior are very much excited over the recent developments and have appealed to our government to send a delegation to Germany to offer the emperor certain pieces of land on both seas in return for German's protection. Of course I do not know whether this will be done but if it is I imagine the land conceded to Germany will be that lying next to the Panama border on both sides of the isthmus."

Germany Will Recognize Panama.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—The foreign office says Germany will of course recognize the republic of Panama after the United States' formal recognition. The German government has not yet requested the United States to protect German citizens and their property, because, apparently, they are not in danger.

FRANCE RECOGNIZES THE NEW REPUBLIC.



Paris, Nov. 10.—The French government has recognized the de facto government of the Republic of Panama.

The instructions forwarded by Foreign Minister Delcasse to the French consul at Panama authorizes him to have relations with the new government. The instructions are substantially the same as those sent from Washington to the United States consul at Panama, and will have the effect of giving the same recognition of the new regime as the United States has already given. A formal recognition will follow later when the new government is fully organized but the instructions of the consul definitely establish the attitude of France toward the new republic.

The action of M. Delcasse is not yet publicly known.

Congress to Consider Panama Resolution.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The foreign relations committee of the senate will hold its first meeting tomorrow. Chairman Cullom will call the members together to go over the matters pending in relation to the Cuban treaty and to define the policy of the majority members in relation to the new Republic of Panama. Senator Cullom says the resolution introduced by Representative Hitt, of Illinois, and adopted by the house yesterday, calling upon the President for correspondence and other official documents bearing on the revolt in Panama, shows that Congress desires full information concerning the status of the new republic. He said he had intended to introduce a similar resolution in the senate.

No Hope for Colombia in Germany

Berlin, Nov. 10.—The Colombian commission, if it comes here, will receive no consideration from the German government. The correspondent of The Associated Press today called the foreign office's attention to the statement made yesterday by Arturo De Brigard, the Colombian consul general in New York, that the Colombians were clamoring for a German protectorate over their country and that the Colombian government had been asked to send a commission to Germany to offer Emperor William certain pieces of land on both seas in return for German protection. The reply was:

"We have heard nothing on the subject, but if a commission comes with such a proposition it would not be entertained for one moment. We have no intention of mixing ourselves in the affairs of the Isthmian states. We are still without any communication from our consular representative in regard to the revolution, or asking protection, hence we have omitted to ask the United States to look after German interests. The statement regarding our commercial interests in Colombia and Panama have been much exaggerated, but we hope to see our trade there prosper better after the United States builds the canal."

Contempt for Colombian Gunboat.

New York, Nov. 10.—When the steamer Yucatin, which arrived here today from Colon, left that port but little was known of the revolution in Panama, beyond the fact that rumors were afloat that it would shortly take place.

Joseph Peet, the Panama agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation company, who was one of the passengers, said he knew that there was trouble coming before he left. The declamation, in his opinion, would have been made before had it not been for the arrival of the Colombian gunboat Cartagenas.

William Dempstel, an engineer from Glasgow, who is returning to England, said that the prison there was full of civil offenders. "When the Nashville arrived," he said, "for some reason the Colombian gunboat Cartagena cleared her decks as though for action. Someone told this to the captain of the Nashville. It was given as a warning, but the reply of the captain is said to have been made without seeming to have been impressed. The captain pointed to one of his small guns, and ordering it fired at the Colombian vessel said that he thought that would be about enough for her."

To Negotiate for Canal.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The State department has been informed by an agent of the Panama Canal company that the provisional government of Panama has designated a commission of three members, one of whom is Frederico Boyd a member of the junta, who will leave Panama tomorrow for Washington, to begin immediately the negotiation of a new canal treaty. The commission, it is stated, is clothed with full powers to conclude that instrument.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

KING PETER REBUFFED

British Charge Refused to Receive Message for King Edward.

Vienna, Nov. 10.—It is announced in a dispatch received here from Belgrade, Servia, that the British charge d'affaires there yesterday refused to receive the congratulations of the Servian government on the birthday of King Edward. This refusal was in accordance with his instructions not to maintain diplomatic relations with King Peter's government. The affair has caused a sensation.

IN ASIA MINOR.

Constantinople, Nov. 9.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the district of Hassan Kala, province of Erzerum, Asia Minor, and troops have been quartered in all the villages of that district in consequence of the revolutionary movements on the part of the Hentchakists, or members of the Armenian revolutionary society. Two bands of Hentchakists recently crossed the frontier with the intention of inciting the inhabitants to rise against the Turkish government, but they were quickly overtaken by troops. One band was exterminated and the second was driven back into Russian territory. The Turkish governor of the district has re-distributed among the Kurds the weapons which they recently were compelled to give up.

THE EMPEROR'S THROAT

Fear That the Kaiser May Have a Cancerous Growth.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—A bulletin concerning the condition of Emperor William, who was operated upon Saturday for the removal of a polypus from the laryux, was issued this morning at the new palace, Potsdam. It is as follows:

"Inflammation, which naturally follows as a reaction from operation already diminishing. We can, therefore, be satisfied with the appearance of the left vocal chord. Nevertheless, the healing of the little wound probably will require another week.

"The emperor's general condition is good. His temperature and pulse are normal.

"VON LEUTPOLD,
"SCHMIDT,
"ILBERG."

The court circular states that the emperor this morning personally heard the report of Herr Von Lucanus, chief of the civil cabinet. It is asserted that the kaiser must not use his voice until the wound has healed.

Professor Bernhard Fraenkel, the eminent throat specialist of Berlin University, in an interview today with the correspondent of the Associated Press, said:

"The public concern about the emperor's condition is unwarranted. The facts are absolutely as stated in this morning's bulletin. The people are only agitated because they remember that the first reports about Emperor Frederick did not disclose his true malady but this time the bulletin is correct. You can reassure America."

The story of the day concerning the emperor is not the story of the bulletins, of the telegrams from foreign sovereigns nor of the sympathetic inquiries of the ambassadors, but of the regret and concern of the people.

"It is worth being ill to receive a thing like this," the emperor is reported as saying when some chrysanthemums sent to him by three working women, were handed him to day.

Several indications of regard were made by poor persons at Potsdam.

The emperor makes light of his indisposition and has asked the members of his family to act precisely as heretofore. He feels the change from his uncommonly active life to forced quiet, but he declined to be relieved altogether of the routine business of state and received in audience the heads of his private cabinets and the chancellor, Count Von Buelow.

Denies It Is a Cancer.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—Professor Johannes Oth, the famous cancer specialist who succeeded the late Professor Virchow in the character of pathological anatomy at the University of Berlin, says:

"I authorize you to declare as explicitly as possible that not the slightest suspicion of any dangerous formation exists. It is a matter explained in any ordinary laryngological book. With persons who, like the emperor, are compelled by their professional duties to speak often in public there are often formations on the vocal chords which we call polypus. They are, of course, a hindrance to the voice, and accordingly these excrescences were moved. As for the rest I am unacquainted with the clinical side of the case, but I believe I am warranted in saying that the emperor in eight days will again have full possession of his vocal powers."

Fear Emperor Has Cancer.

New York, Nov. 9.—Information contained in private dispatches received here shows that the operation on Emperor William is similar to the first one performed on his father, and consequently causes concern to his household. The official statement issued by the surgeons fails to reassure, as it is well understood that for reasons of state the emperor would be given the benefit of any doubt as to the true character of his disease.

It is recalled that the surgeons at that time made nothing of the first operation on Emperor Frederick. There is anxiety because both Emperor William's father and mother died of cancer and his grandmother Augusta, also was so afflicted. The emperor's aunt, the Grand Duchess of Baden, as is well known in Germany, is suffering from the same malady.

It will take months to decide whether the fears now entertained are unfounded. At present the whole weight of scientific authority which is in attendance upon the emperor affirms that it is not cancer.

MINISTER POWELL

Defied the Power of the Dominican Government.

San Domingo, Sunday, Nov. 1.—A Dominican warship stopped the Clyde line steamer Cherokee as the latter was nearing Puerto Plata and informed the captain that he could not enter that port. The Cherokee then proceeded for Samana and was also prevented from entering that port, the minister of war ordering the captain of the Cherokee to proceed direct to the capital.

On the arrival of the vessel at San Domingo the government demanded that the cargo intended for Puerto Plata and Samana be landed at this port. The agent of the company and the captain of the Cherokee refused to comply with the demand and appealed to United States Minister Powell for protection. Minister Powell interviewed the president and argued that since the government of Santo Domingo had not advised the foreign legation of any blockade it could not prevent the Cherokee from entering the ports of Porto Plata and Samana and insisted that the cargo should be landed at its destination. The president in reply reiterated his demand that the Cherokee's cargo be landed at San Domingo, but this Minister Powell refused to permit and declared he would hold the government responsible should any violent action be adopted towards the Cherokee. When the Cherokee was ready to leave for Axua clearance papers were refused and it was again demanded that she land her cargo at this port. Minister Powell wrote a sharp note to the government demanding a permit for the Cherokee to depart. The government refused to allow a pilot to board the vessel and then Minister Powell instructed Captain Archibald to take his ship out and proceed for Azua, keeping his cargo aboard and landing it at the ports of destination.

The energetic action of Minister Powell has caused a great sensation, especially as his proceeding lacked the support of an American warship. The Cherokee left the harbor without a pilot. The city is quiet but preparations looking to its defense are in active progress.

BOILER LET LOOSE.

Columbus, O., Nov. 6.—While students of the agricultural college at the Ohio State University were witnessing the harvesting of a field of corn for ensilage purposes, by a machine operated by an old traction engine, today, the boiler blew up, and pieces of iron tore through the crowd of students. The engineer was killed, and his assistant fatally hurt.

The force of the explosion was terrific, and was felt through all the university buildings. The most intense excitement was caused, and the students came running in all directions from class rooms and dormitories.

Moros Are Friendly.

Manila, Nov. 6.—Major General Wood reports that during his recent trip to Lake Lanao the hitherto hostile Moros of that region came to meet him in a very friendly spirit. He will next visit Jolo, where there has been trouble recently through some Moros attacking and wounding two American soldiers.

Germans Murdered.

London, Nov. 7.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that the German post of Usibis have been surrounded and the garrison murdered and that the German garrison of 60 white soldiers at Kootmanshoop has been attacked.

TOTAL NOW $200,000,000

Another Big Slice of American Wealth Goes Abroad.

New York, Nov. 10.—The marriage of Miss May Goelet, the young heiress to all the Ogden Goelet millions, to the Duke of Roxburghe, today, will transfer into English hands nearly $40,000,000 in stocks, bonds and landed property. Within the last quarter of a century American brides have contributed to foreign coffers $175,000,000 in dowries, and the wealth of Miss Goelet raises this sum to over $200,000,000.

What the American fathers accumulated in business is given into the hands of dukes and princes and potentates, men of impoverished estates and pawned coronets; men who seek new infusions of gold to bolster up the waning glories of their houses.

The Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians and what not who marry our heiresses are gracious enough to say they marry them because they are sweet and fresh and vivacious and know how to get themselves up becomingly. But this pertains to the girl of moderate means as well as to the rich. How is it, then, that the titled European selects only the girl with the swell dowry, the girl who can replenish the exchequer?

It is admitted that the marriage of Miss Goelet and the Duke of Roxburge is a love match, and their friends believe that it will prove to be a happy one. If so, it will be an exception to the general rule pertaining to foreign marriages. While many of these unions have been ideal, others have turned out unhappily for the American wife.

Some of the fortunes which American brides of foreigners have taken out of the United States are shown in the following table:

Duchess of Manchester, nee Yznaga	$ 1,000,000
Princess Poniatowski, nee Sperry	1,000,000
Duchess of Marlborough, nee Vanderbilt	10,000,000
Lady Curzon, nee Leiter	5,000,000
Lady Lister Kaye, nee Yznaga	1,000,000
Countess von Pappenheim, nee Wheeler	1,000,000
Princess Colonna, nee Mackay	2,500,000
Countess Castellane, nee Gould	15,000,000
Lady Randolph Churchill, nee Jerome	500,000
Lady William Beresford, nee Price	3,000,000
Duchess of Manchester, nee Zimmerman	2,000,000
Miss Goelet (Duchess of Roxburghe)	40,000,000
Countess of Stafford	1,000,000
Princess Auersperg, nee Hazard	1,000,000
Lady Thomas Hesketh, nee Sharon	1,000,000
Mrs. Paget, nee Stevens	2,000,000
Mrs. Vivian, nee Roberts	12,000,000
Countess of Craven, nee Martin	1,000,000
Countess of Donoughmore, nee Grace	500,000
Baroness de Vriere, nee Cutting	500,000
Mrs. Douglass Campbell, nee Lawrence	500,000
Marchioness De Breteuil, nee Garner	2,000,000
Marchioness De San Marzano, nee Gillender	1,000,000
Countess De Rohan-Chabot, nee Gallatin	1,000,000
Princess Scey-Montbellard, nee Singer	1,000,000
Princess Vicovaro, nee Spencer	1,000,000
Princess Hatzfeldt, nee Huntington	2,000,000
Baroness Bocklinson, nee Berwind	1,000,000
Marquise De Choisene, nee Coudert	500,000
Princess Engalitcheff, nee Partridge	1,000,000
Duchess De Dino, nee Stevens	2,000,000
Countess Festetich, nee Haggin	2,000,000
Baroness De Zedlitz, nee Ehet	500,000
Mrs. Carter, nee Parker	3,000,000
Countess Von Larisch, nee Satterfield	4,000,000
Baroness Halkett, nee Stokes	10,000,000
Mrs. Michael Henry Herbert, nee Wilson	5,000,000
Mrs. Burke Roche, nee Work	1,000,000
Baroness Harden Hickey, nee Flagler	1,000,000
Duchess De Valencay, nee Morton	1,000,000
Lady Gordon Cumming, nee Garner	1,000,000
Countess De Moltke Huitfeldt, nee Garner	1,000,000
Countess Yarmouth, nee Thaw	1,000,000
One hundred lesser Americans	64,500,000
Total	$208,000,000

OLD FORT MASSAC.

Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 5.—Mrs. M. T. Scott, of Bloomington, vice president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and president of the Illinois commission appointed by Governor Yates to purchase historic Fort Massac, visited the site near Metropolis, Ills., today. She was accompanied by the other members of the commission. After an inspection of the site, the necessary land was purchased to establish a state park and to perpetuate the famous fort constructed by General George Rogers Clarke.

FREE HELP FOR THE SICK

ALL DISEASES CURED.

Are you sick? Do you want to get well? If so, this offer is of vital importance to you. I can show you the way to get well. It is the way I have proven successful in thousands of cases. I have on file letters from seventy thousand satisfied and grateful patients who have proven the value of my treatment by actual trial. If you could read a few of these letters telling of miraculous cures after years of suffering I would need no further argument to convince you of my ability. I have passed the experimental stage. I know what I can do. No matter what your disease, I have cured many cases of Consumption, Bright's Disease, Locomotor Ataxia and Partial Paralysis, that other doctors pronounced incurable. No matter how many doctors or patent medicines you have tried. The majority of my patients had tried all these in vain before they came to me. I can cure you. This is a strong statement, but I am willing to show my faith in my own ability.

DR. JAMES W. KIDD.

I will send you a free treatment. You can be the judge. If you are satisfied recommend me to your friends. I feel sure of my pay because I know what my treatment will do.

I have no specialty. I treat all diseases. Do not hesitate to write because some one has told you that your disease is incurable. Every organ of the body is a perfect machine and will work perfectly if it is supplied with the proper force from the nerves, and sufficient nourishment from the blood. I have learned how to supply this nerve force and blood nourishment. This is why I can cure when others fail.

I have associated with me the most eminent specialist in America. Tell us all about your case. No matter what your ailment, your correspondence will be considered entirely confidential. We will make a careful examination of your case. The free treatment will be prepared and sent you by mail postage paid. It only costs you a stamp. I can use no stronger argument to convince you of my ability to cure you than this. You have everything to gain, nothing to lose. Write today. Address my private office as follows, DR. JAMES W. KIDD, 126 Baltes Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

SENATOR HANNA

Vigorously Declares He Is Not a Presidential Candidate.

New York, Nov. 9.—The Herald publishes the following:

"The next man who says anything to me about the Presidency is going to be thrown out of that six story window," said Senator Hanna, when asked if he had anything to say concerning the demand of Republicans that he should stand for the nomination of his party next year. "My statement covers all I care to say on the subject."

The statement to which he referred was to the effect that "there is nothing in this election to change my attitude toward the Presidency."

While his tone was fierce and annoyance was indicated in his speech, there was, nevertheless, a merry twinkle in the senator's eyes. While he may be annoyed by the intimation that he might possibly be considered as a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Roosevelt Mr. Hanna is, none the less, pleased by this connection of his name with the highest office within the gift of the American people.

But it is not believed by the senator's friends that he contemplates seriously the possibility of his nomination for the Presidency next year. The reason for this is that he is, in a way, pledged to Theodore Roosevelt, and the pledge goes back further than last summer, when he spoke at the Republican state convention indorsing the President for renomination and urging the indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt by the Republicans of Ohio.

For a time after Mr. Roosevelt had risen to the Presidency, it will be remembered, there was considerable gossip concerning the relations between him and the man who had been such a warm friend to President McKinley. It was insisted that Mr. Hanna's influence at the White House would wane. It was even declared that the control of Ohio patronage would largely be transferred from Mr. Hanna to Mr. Foraker. These stories went the rounds of the press. Then one day Mr. Hanna journeyed up to the White House. He went to see the President and have a talk with him. "Teddy," he is reported to have said—and he always calls the President "Teddy"—"you must put out of your head any notion you may have that I am a candidate for the Presidency. You are bound to succeed yourself, and there is nobody who can defeat you but "Teddy' Roosevelt himself. Don't worry about me, but go ahead."

That was about all there was to the talk, but it had its effect. Senator Hanna became influential at the White House again—if he had at any time ceased to be so—and there was an end to the gossip in which was intimated that he had lost his power. There was a revival of the rumors when Senator Foraker and his friends sought to force the adoption of the Roosevelt indorsement resolution in the Ohio convention, and Senator Hanna objected to it on the ground that he did not purpose to be "smoked out," as some of the Foraker people had put it. Yet up to that time there had been no break in the friendly relations of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hanna, and the latter finally met the emergency by coming out squarely for the indorsement resolution.

Since then there have been efforts to estrange the President and Mr. Hanna by seeking to make it appear that the former is averse to permitting the latter to manage his campaign next year. But Mr. Hanna, with the wonderful prestige given him by the victory he achieved in Ohio on November 3, only smiles and refuses to discuss the Presidency.

Under the circumstances it is not likely that the Hanna boom will grow very rapidly, for it depends upon the senator himself for nourishment.

WILL BE AN ULTIMATUM.

Constantinople, Nov. 6.—In consequence of the Porte's reply pleading the superfluity of the new reform scheme for Macedonia, on the ground that Turkey is carrying out the proposals previously agreed to, it is believed that Austria and Russia will send an ultimatum giving a fixed time in which to accept the proposals, and that in the event of another refusal the two powers will take steps to compel Turkish action.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

London, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Vienna says a rumor is circulated there that the czar of Russia and the emperor of Germany have signed a convention for a defensive alliance in the far east should Great Britain support Japan.

The Porte's Reply.

Constantinople, Nov. 4.—The Turkish government's reply to the Austro-Russian reform statement was communicated to the ambassadors of the two powers last evening. In brief, the Porte receives unfavorably some of the points in the project and reiterates the sincerity of the government's application of the former measures of reform and the success of its efforts in applying them.

Russia and Japan.

Yokohama, Nov. 9.—It is said in official circles at Tokio that the rumor that negotiations between the Russian and Japanese governments have come to the verge of a final settlement is misleading, but that the Tokio government is now awaiting Russia's reply, which is due at any moment, but which will only advance the question of the far Eastern difficulty to another stage.

Mukden Again.

London, Nov. 9.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Tien Tsin cables that the Russian government explains that the reoccupation of Mukden was made necessary because Japan was menacing the province of Shin-King.

The Dowager Afraid.

London, Nov. 9.—The Daily Mail's Tien Tsin correspondent says news has been received from Pekin that the empress dowager is preparing to leave Pekin for Kai-Fong, capital of the province of Ho-Nan, in view of possible trouble with Russia.

To Keep Chinese Out.

London, Nov. 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that Viceroy Alexieff is taking steps looking to the imposition of a heavy poll tax for the purpose of preventing Chinese immigration into eastern Siberia and Manchuria.

A NATIVE OUTBREAK.

Cape Town, Cape Colony, Nov. 6.—Official advices received here fully confirm the massacre at Warmbad, Damaraland, German Southwest Africa, by the Bondelzwar tribesmen.

The Germans gallantly fought to the end, but were overpowered.

Warmbad was burned.

Reports of isolated murders of German traders are also coming in.

The rebellion in Damaraland is officially attributed to distress caused by the drought.

RETURNING FROM LIBERIA

New York, Nov. 5.—On board the steamer Majestic, which arrived today from Liverpool, were twelve negroes from the Southern states, who went to Liberia, West Africa, to experiment in cotton culture, with the view to future colonization from this country. They say the experiment was a failure and they embarked on the Majestic in a penniless condition.

Valuable Find.

Rome, Nov. 9.—Peasants while digging near Palazzolo Acreide, Sicily, found a rich treasure of ancient objects from Syracuse. The most valuable were an artistic diadem encrusted with precious stones, a belt of solid gold and several rings of beautiful shapes. There was also found a number of coins of different values. The government authorities took possession of the treasures on the ground that it was national property, but they will compensate the proprietor of the estate according to an estimate which will be made by experts.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

WHAT IS MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN MOTHER LOVE?

"Who ran to help me when I fell
And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well,
My mother."

A mother's worries are many. She sometimes forgets her own bodily discomforts because of her overpowering love for the child. She becomes broken down, sleepless, nervous, irritable and feels tired from morning until night. Many mothers of experience can tell you that at such a time they have been relieved, benefited and strengthened and put into proper health by taking a prescription which their mothers had told them was the only woman's tonic to be taken at such times. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has enjoyed an enviable reputation for over a third of a century. In all that time it has sold more largely in the United States than any other tonic for woman's needs, and today its sales are greater than ever. Dr. Pierce made up this prescription from roots and herbs without the use of a particle of alcohol or narcotic and for the single purpose of curing those diseases peculiar to women and when there is a lack of womanly strength to bear the burdens of maternal duty. How few women come to this critical time with adequate strength. The reason why so many women sink under the strain of motherhood is because they are unprepared. Is preparation then required for motherhood? asks the young woman. And every experienced mother answers—"Yes." "I unhesitatingly advise expectant mothers to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. J. W. G. Stephens, of Mila, Va. The reason for this advice is that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best preparative for the maternal function. No matter how healthy and strong a woman may be, she cannot use "Favorite Prescription" as a preparative for maternity without gain of health and comfort. But it is the women who are not strong who best appreciate the great benefits received from the use of "Favorite Prescription." For one thing its use makes the baby's advent practically painless. It has in many cases reduced days of suffering to a few brief hours. It has changed the period of anxiety and struggle into a time of ease and comfort.

A DUTY WOMEN OWE THEMSELVES.

"Good actions speak louder than words," so, too, does the testimony of many thousands of women during a third of a century speak louder than mere claims not backed by a guarantee of some kind. That is the reason why the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription are willing to offer $500 reward for women who cannot be cured. Such a remarkable offer is founded on the long record of cures of the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. If there is an invalid woman, suffering from female weakness, prolapsus, or falling of womb, or from leucorrhea, who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription without complete success, the original proprietors and makers of that world-famed medicine would like to hear from such person—and it will be to her advantage to write them as they offer, in perfect good faith, a reward of $500 for any case of the above maladies which they cannot cure. No other medicine for woman's ills is possessed of the unparalleled curative properties that would warrant its makers in publishing such an offer.

Miss Emma Petty, 1126 S. Olive Street, Indianapolis, Ind., Past Vice-President, Daughters of Pocahontas, Minneola Council, also Organist, South Baptist Church, Indianapolis, writes: "For several years I suffered with leucorrhea, which was a serious drain on my vitality, sapping my strength and causing severe headaches, bearing-down pains and a general worn-out feeling, until I really had no desire to live. I had many medicines recommended to me and tried many, but did not get permanent relief until I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In two months I was much better and stronger, and in four months I was well. Have had no more disagreeable discharge, no more pain; so I have every reason to praise 'Favorite Prescription.' I consider it without an equal for ills of women."

MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN

should have a medical book handy, for knowledge is power. They should know about anatomy and physiology. They should have a book that treats of the sexological relations of both sexes out of and in wedlock, as well as how and when to advise son and daughter. Has unequaled endorsement of the press, ministry, legal and medical professions. The main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children, and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be the violation of the laws of self and sex. A standard work is the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound book, or 21 stamps for the paper-covered volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BRYAN'S LEGACY.

The Court Decided Against His Getting $50,000.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6.—Decision in the Philo S. Bennett will case, in which William J. Bryan appears both as an executor under the will and a beneficiary, was made by Judge Cleveland, in probate court today. The form of the decree will be announced tomorrow, when Mr. Bryan will be present.

The court finds that the sealed letter about which there has been a contest, providing for a gift of $50,000 to Mr. Bryan and family, was not incorporated in the will.

"I find that the question of whether the will was properly executed was not raised. I find that it was properly executed, and I find that the testator had sufficient testamentary capacity. I find that there was no undue influence by Mr. Bryan, over Mr. Bennett. It was claimed that the sealed letter should be incorporated in the will. I find that reference in the will was sufficient as to the sealed letter, yet the language in the document itself plainly indicated that the will was executed before that letter was written. There was in existence before the will was executed, a duplicate of the sealed letter. That is considered in support of the contention that the paper was a part of the will. The sealed letter was found with the will. I find that there was no undue influence, but that the sealed letter was not incorporated in the will."

The effect of the decision is to prevent Mr. Bryan from obtaining the money mentioned in the letter unless the probate decision is reversed by a higher court and unless he should be successful in legal proceedings against Mrs. Bennett. In that event the $50,000 would be paid under clause 12 of the will, which reads as follows:

"Twelfth. I give and bequeath unto my wife, Grace Imogene Bennett, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in trust, however, for the purposes set forth in a sealed letter which will be found with said will.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 7.—In the probate court today, Wm. J. Bryan was admitted to act as executor of the will of Philo S. Bennett, an objection to him by Mrs. Bennett's counsel being overruled. The amount of the bond was fixed at $350,000. Counsel on both sides indicate that an appeal will be taken.

Transport in Storm.

Honolulu, Nov. 4.—The United States transport Thomas arrived from Manila three days late. The Thomas encountered a typhoon October 23 and sustained some damage. Her aft bulwarks were wrecked and two life boats were smashed. She sailed last night for San Francisco.

PARKS' STATEMENT.

Gives His Views as to What the Unions Should Do.

New York, Nov. 7.—Before he left his cell here to begin serving his sentence of more than two years in Sing Sing prison for extortion of money from employers, Samuel Parks, ex-walking delegate of the local Housesmiths and Bridgemen's union, called in a number of newspaper men to bid them farewell. In so doing he made the following statement:

"It's only taken a little over seven years for them to get me here. It has been a hard fight, and I've lost. That's all. I'm down and out, and I know when I've got enough. I'll be forgotten in less than a year except by some of the boys who thought there was some good in me, and I am sorry for it. Every laboring man in this country should remember me for years to come. I should be a warning to them. I'm the victim of a custom that is older than I am, and that is—the habit of having money transactions with employers. That put me here.

"The salvation of the unions lies in stopping that practice. They must give up fines, waiting time, back pay for strikes and everything like that. That's the loophole through which this 'grafting' as they call it, creeps in. The employers never leave any tracks. I could name one hundred employers here who have made a practice of using labor unions against competitors. I know plenty of employers who have made fortunes by the use of money given to a young fellow who had never made more than a couple of dollars a day and had then been in authority by his union."

At a meeting last night of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, Local No. 2, the resignation of Parks, which he sent in yesterday following his second conviction for accepting bribes, was accepted. One man wanted Parks kept on the pay list as a walking delegate, but he was hooted and jeered, and cheers greeted the acceptance of the resignation.

Parks' Sentence.

New York, Nov. 6.—Sam Parks was today sentenced to two years and three months in Sing Sing prison. This sentence was passed on the charge of extorting $500 from the Tiffany studios.

Sam Parks was taken to Sing Sing prison this afternoon.

Spanish Elections.

Madrid, Nov. 9.—Municipal elections were held throughout the country yesterday. The Republicans triumphed in Barcelona, Valencia, Saragossa, Seville and the most important towns in Catalonia. Disorders occurred in Barcelona, in which many persons were wounded by revolver shots. Two persons are reported to have been killed in a small town in Valencia.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Congress Convened for It Monday Last.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The 58th congress convened in extraordinary session at noon today in accordance with the proclamation of President Roosevelt, for the purpose of enacting legislation necessary to make effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The day was devoted simply to personal greetings and organization.

The house assembled the largest membership in its history, and the scene before the gavel fell in that body, was one of animation on the floor, in the cloak rooms, and in the lobbies and corridors. The day was crisp and bright and the capitol building presented the appearance of a new structure, with its coat of white paint and complete renovation within. Crowds of eager spectators, both men and women, thronged the corridors and rotunda of the capitol early in the day, and the galleries to which admission was had by card only, were taxed to their capacity long before the hour arrived. Many high officials of the government left their desks at the departments to witness the opening of the session and meet their legislative friends; many strangers in Washington had their first glimpse of congress, while the capitol was the mecca of the Washingtonian.

The Democrats today rallied around a new leader, Mr. Williams (Miss.) having been chosen to take the place of Mr. Richardson, (Tenn.) who retired from the leadership of the minority. At a quarter to twelve the floor was cleared. Promptly at noon Clerk of the House Alexander McDowell, dropped the gavel, formally calling the house to order. Prayer by the chaplain followed.

A call of the roll by states developing a quorum, 350 having answered, the clerk called for nominations for speaker. Mr. Hepburn, (Iowa) chairman of the Republican caucus, formally nominated Mr. Cannon. Mr. Hay, (Va.) chairman of the Democratic caucus, nominated Mr. Williams, (Miss.). No speeches were made in making the nominations.

The clerk named Mr. Holliday, (Ind.) Mr. Scudder, (N. Y.) Mr. Bowers, (Miss.) and Mr. Porter, (Pa.) as tellers and the roll then was called.

It was just seven minutes of one when Clerk McDowell announced the vote, showing Mr. Cannon to have received 198 votes, and Mr. Williams 166. Mr. Cannon being declared duly elected as speaker of the house. The announcement was received with applause on the Republican side. Mr. Williams, (Miss.) and Mr. Grosvenor, (Ohio) were appointed a committee to notify Mr. Cannon of his election and to escort him to the speaker's chair.

As Mr. Cannon entered the north door with Mr. Williams and Mr. Grosvenor the applause beginning with a ripple grew in intensity as he approached the speaker's desk. Members of both sides of the chamber arose and joined in the ovation to the newly elected speaker. Mr. Williams introduced Mr. Cannon, saying:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: It is a high honor to present a speaker of the house of representatives, the greatest parliamentary body on the surface of the earth. It is an especial honor to present to this house this particular speaker.

"I think the majority have selected their best type and I am satisfied the minority will be given a full measure of fairness and impartiality from him. (Applause.)

Mr. Cannon, in a brief response, said: "I appreciate the honor you confer in choosing me as the presiding officer of the House. After 28 years' service in the House such an expression of your confidence touches me profoundly. I thank you. In the performance of the duties of the office I bring to the service a sincere desire to acquit myself with courtesy, efficiency and fairness.

"If I err it will be error of the head not of the heart.

"The contest on the floor touching policies that abound in partisanship will be spirited and earnest. The majority determines. I am quite sure that in the consideration of the people's business, however sharp may be our differences, we will not forget that courtesy and demeanor which should always obtain between manly opponents, who honestly differ.

"In the performance of the duties of speaker I bespeak the kindly co-operation of each member of the House.

"I am ready to take the oath of office."

Mr. Bingham (Pa.), upon whom falls the titular honor of "Father of the House," bestowed by reason of his having seen the longest continuous service, in accordance with custom administered the oath to the speaker. The members were then sworn in by Mr. Cannon.

Following this a resolution was adopted re-electing the old officers of the House, Alexander, McDowell, clerk; Henry Casson, sergeant-atarms; Frank B. Lyon, doorkeeper; J. C. McElroy, postmaster, and Rev. H. N. Counden, chaplain.

Washington, Nov. 9.—With galleries crowded, with the chamber a mass of elaborate floral tributes and nearly every senator in his seat, the gavel of President Pro Tem Frye sounded at noon today calling the senate together in the second extraordinary session of the Fifty-eighth congress.

Senator Hanna's pronounced victory in the Ohio election won for him what was one of the most pretentious designs ever seen in the senate, a shield three and a half by four and a half feet, of blue immortelles, in which was wrought out of California grasses, ribbons and red, white and blue immortelles the design of the American eagle, identical with that on a silver quarter of a dollar. The shield was surmounted with a gorgeous cluster of American Beauty roses. The offering bore the inscription: "Senator Mark Hanna, from his friends, the Irish Democracy of Cleveland."

Full a score of smaller tributes were banked around Senator Hanna's desk.

Senator Gorman's triumph in the Maryland election was recognized by the largest floral piece, a handsome wreath more than two feet in diameter with a crossed cluster of roses, carnations and crysanthemums, at the base.

The senate was called to order as the hands of the clock reached noon, and the Rev. F. J. Prettyman, of Washington, made the opening prayer.

A resolution offered by Mr. Cullom fixing 12 o'clock, noon, as the hour for convening daily sessions was adopted, after which the senate at 12:14 p. m. adjourned.

SENT TO THE SENATE

Nominations by the President for Various Offices.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The President today sent the following nominations to the senate:

To be consul, Thomas J. Cummins, New York, at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

Justice, United States circuit judge for the eighth judicial district, Wm. C. Hooks, Kansas.

Associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, Daniel Thew Wright, Ohio.

Judge of the United States court for the northern district of Indian Territory, Joseph A. Gill, Indian Territory.

Interior, register of land office, Marshall H. Jewett, of North Dakota, at Bismarck, N. D.

All of the above nominations are original appointments.

In addition many recess appointments were sent to the senate. These include foreign ministers, consuls, judicial officers, army and navy promotions, and in fact officials in every department of government, who were appointed since congress adjourned last spring.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief taken inwardly in water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Malarial Fevers, Sick Headaches, Colic, Flatulency and all Internal Pains. All druggists.

TALKED ABOUT CANAL.

At Important Conference With President and Cabinet.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An important conference concerning the Panama situation was held at the White House today, just prior to the formal meeting of the cabinet. The participants in the conference were President Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, and members of the cabinet. The decision reached, if any, was not disclosed. It is understood, however, that the discussion was purely informal and not intended in any manner to be decisive.

Shortly before 11 o'clock, the hour of the meeting of the cabinet, Senator Hanna arrived at the executive offices accompanied by W. J. Curtis, a member of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, of New York, attorneys in this country for the New Panama Canal company. They were admitted to the President's private office at once. Mr. Curtis remained only a few minutes. He said he merely paid his respects to the President. Senator Hanna remained with the President for more than half an hour. Long after the members of the cabinet had assembled he and the President continued to talk, several of the cabinet officers joining in the conversation.

As Senator Hanna left the White House he chatted frankly. He said that he and the President had not discussed the question of the chairmanship of the Republican national committee. "In fact," said he, "that matter was not mentioned today. It's a dead issue anyhow."

"We talked of a variety of topics," continued the senator, "among them the Panama situation. That is not a political question—not even a technical one. The people of this country want an Isthmian canal built, and they want it built by the Panama route. They have accepted the Panama route, and they propose to stand by the President in the matter of constructing the canal by that route."

Senator Hanna was asked whether in his opinion it would be necessary to enact new legislation to provide for negotiations between the United States and the republic of Panama for the construction of a canal. He replied that that was a question for a lawyer to answer. He felt that a new treaty would be necessary, of course, but did not think serious difficulty would be encountred in negotiating a canal treaty with Panama.

The navy department is advised that Rear Admiral Glass, commanding the Pacific station, arrived at Panama this morning with the cruiser Marblehead and the gunboat Concord, having made a quick run from Acapulco. Their consort, the monitor Wyoming, was not able to keep up with the two other vessels, and probably will not reach Panama before Thursday. By virtue of his rank Admiral Glass will have supreme command over the naval forces in the vicinity of Panama and in case of a juncture of the forces at Panama and Colon he would have command of all operations.

With the exception of a brief cablegram from Admiral Glass announcing his arrival at Panama no cablegrams were received over night by the state and navy departments, so it is presumed that the statu quo is being maintained there. There is no expectation here of a hostile clash on the isthmus in the immediate future for it is argued that the Colombian government when fully advised of what has happened will accept the inevitable and not attempt to send troops to attack Panama in the face of the United States naval vessels guarding the approaches. The naval officials say they know nothing of the movement of the Nashville and other smaller naval vessels which are said to be voyaging up and down the isthmus, so they are doubtless acting solely under the orders of Captain Delano, the senior officer of the fleet, simply to acquire information as to conditions.

GRANT IS IMMATERIAL

Machen and Lorenz Must Carry Their Fight Farther.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Judge Pritchard, before whom the request of Machen and Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz for access to records in the postoffice department, was heard yesterday, has foreshadowed his decision in the matter. He will hold that such documents as are in the possession of the district attorney may be viewed by the petitioners, but that as to those in the keeping of the chiefs of departments, other proceedings will have to be instituted. This leaves the defendants to make their real fight in the future, as the documents in the hands of the district attorney are unimportant.

WRIGHT APPOINTED.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The President today appointed Daniel Thew Wright, of Cincinnati, to be justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, Vice Justice Hagner, resigned. He also reappointed James A. Gill on the supreme bench of Indian Territory.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Statistics prepared by the geological survey show that the production of precious jewels in the United States in 1902 amounted to $318,300, while $25,412,776 represents the total value of such stones imported into this country in the same time.

Justice Pritchard, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, has issued four "allan" bench warrants for the arrest of State Senator George E. Green, of New York, who is under indictment by the grand jury of the District of Columbia for alleged complicity in the postal frauds.

The hearing on the petition of August W. Machen, Samuel Beck and Diller B. Groff of this city and Dr. George E. Lorenz and wife, of Toledo, Ohio, for permission to examine all papers bearing on the acts for which they were indicted in connection with postoffice contracts, was postponed by the district criminal court until next Monday.

The secretary of the navy has signed the orders dismissing Midshipmen Joseph Drummond Little, John Henry Lofland, and Ewe Worden Chafee from the service of the United States. All three midshipmen were members of the first class at the naval academy. They were convicted by court martial on the charge of hazing. The vacancy thus appointed from Ohio, Lofland from Iowa and Chafee from Wisconsin, all in 1900.

Affairs in Morocco.

London, Nov. 6.—It is believed here that abandonment by the sultan of Morocco of his struggle against the rebels as recently announced in news dispatches, is due to the fact that his resources have become exhausted. The correspondent of the Standard at Tangier makes the announcement that Lord Lansdowne, British foreign minister, and M. Del Casse, French foreign minister, have practically arranged an Anglo-French loan for Morocco of $10,000,000. The details, adds the correspondent, have not yet been completed, but it is supposed the loan will be guaranteed on the customs.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Submitted and Read to Both Branches of Congress.

Washington, Nov. 10.—At 11:30 o'clock today the joint committee of the senate and house of representatives appointed to notify the President that Congress was organized and ready to receive any message he might have to communicate to it, called at the White House to perform its duty. Representatives Tawney, of Minnesota; Capron, of Rhode Island, and Williams, of Mississippi, comprising the house committee, arrived first. They were followed soon afterward by the senate committee consisting of Senators Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Gorman, of Maryland, accompanied by the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, Col. Daniel M. Ransdall.

President Roosevelt received the joint committee in his private office. Senator Hoar presented to the President the formal notification. After greeting the members of the committee cordially the President informed them that he would communicate with Congress very soon in writing.

Among the early callers on the President today was Speaker Cannon. As usual, he walked to the White House and was admitted immediately to the President's office. President Roosevelt cordially congratulated him upon his election as speaker.

The interview lasted only a few minutes. Speaker Cannon leaving the executive offices for the capitol accompanied by Representative Littlefield, of Maine.

The President's Message.

The message, which was read in both branches of congress, was as follows:

"To the senate and house of representatives:

"I have convened the congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the senate at its last session, and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded not only by our interest, but by our honor. We cannot with propriety, abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic, she should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of international policy; and it necessarily followed that she must also to a certain degree become included within the lines of our economic policy.

Must Protect Cuba.

"Situated as Cuba is, it would not be possible for this country to permit the stategic abuse of the island by any foreign military power. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy, (and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States The negotiations as to the detail of these naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes, and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the waters south of us.

"These interests have greatly increased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the Isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to, is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the New World. She is loyally observing her obligations to us; and she is entitled to like treatment by us.

Advantages to United States.

"The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as these given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed. By the treaty a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of great expansion, and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be indeed shortsighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such an opportunity, and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

"This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of broad national policy as well as by our economic interests. It will do harm to no industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy, and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants, and manufacturers.

Must Show Good Faith.

"Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation towards her young sister republic to the south, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who served her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward; and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

"The foregoing considerations caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the senate. They now with equal force support the legislation by the congress which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

"I transmit herewith the treaty, as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government. (Signed.)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, Nov. 10, 1903."

Senate Listens to Message.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Today's session of the senate was devoted exclusively to the reading of the President's message in support of reciprocity with Cuba and to the routine incident to the receipt of the message and again, as on yesterday, continued for only about fifteen minutes.

The attendance of senators was exceptionally large, and many appeared with large rolls of freshly prepared bills in front of them.

The message received the careful attention of the senators, and when its reading had been concluded Mr. Cullom (Ills.) was recognized to move the reference to the committee on foreign relations of the message and the Cuban treaty, the text of which had been transmitted with the message.

This motion prevailed, and it had no sooner been disposed of than upon motion of Mr. Allison (Iowa), the senate at 12:15 o'clock adjourned.

Cannon Appoints Committee on Rules

Washington, Nov. 10.—Speaker Cannon called the House to order promptly at 12 o'clock, the hour fixed for the beginning of the daily sessions.

Following the reading of the journal, Charles W. Thompson, of Alabama, was sworn in as a member of the House. Mr. Tawney (Minn.), for the committee appointed by the speaker to wait on the President to inform him of the presence of a quorum in the two houses ready to receive any communication he might have to make, reported having waited on the President and that the President had advised the committee that he would at once transmit a message in writing.

A joint resolution offered by Mr. Hemenway (Ind.) making immediately available the appropriations for mileage of senators and members of the House of Representatives was passed.

Provision is made authorizing the speaker to designate some one from among those appointed by him to sign his name under his direction to all certificates for salary and accounts for traveling expenses, thus saving the speaker a vast amount of labor. Mr. Barnes, assistant secretary to the President bearing a message from the President was announced. The President's message was then read and was received with applause from the Republican side.

Following its reading the speaker announced the following committees: Rules—The speaker, Dalzell (Rep., Pa.); Grosvenor (Rep., O.); Williams (Dem., Miss.); DeArmond (Dem., Mo.).

Mileage—Reeder (Kan.); Jackson (Md.); Flack (N. Y.); Lewis (Ga.); Butler (Mo.).

The first three are Republicans and the last two Democrats.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Forderer, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Boreing, of Kentucky, were adopted and as a further mark of respect the House at 1:27 adjourned.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR.

Madrid, Nov. 9.—Henry Mortimer Durand, the newly appointed British ambassador at Washington, has presented his letters of recall to King Alfonso, and left for London.

SIR H. M. DURAND.

COL. ARTHUR LEE.

London, Nov. 7.—Col. Arthur Lee comes as near being an American as a member of the British government possibly could. The new "civil lord of admiralty" looks like an American, talks like one, has the same energy and the same conviction that just because a thing has always been done in a certain way, it does not necessarily follow that it must be done that same way forevermore. Probably the new misister got

COL. ARTHUR LEE.

these traits from his residence of several years in America. As British military attache with the United States army, in the war with Spain, his reports were so thorough and thoughtful that they attracted attention in high quarters. That he kept his eyes and ears open also when he was military attache to the British embassy at Washington, has been shown since, by some vigorous public letters calling the attention of the British war office to points which it might profitably copy from the United States army. Best of all this energetic young minister's manifestations of Americanism is the fact that his wife is an American, the daughter of J. G. Moore, of New York. She is the second New Yorker among the ladies of the Balfour ministry, the wife of Lord Donoughmore being the daughter of Michael Grace, of New York, and niece of former Mayor Grace.

Col. Lee was only 25 when he was made professor of strategy and tactics in the Royal Military Academy of Canada, and was in service in China even before that. It seems a little queer that with all his military experience, he should enter the British government under the wing of the navy department—but that is only one of many queer things about the new ministry.

TROUBLE IN URUGUAY.

Montevido, Uruguay, Nov. 5.—A serious combat has taken place on the Brazilian frontier between the Uruguayan police and Brazilians. Several persons were killed and a number wounded.

The Uruguayan police arrested a man named Gentil Gomez, at Riveria. Residents of Santa Ana Doliveramento thereupon crossed the boundary line and made an attack.

According to official dispatches from Riveria, the mayor of Santa Ana, who is a brother of Gomez, demanded his surrender. The executive of Riveria refused the mayor's request, whereupon that official arrived at the frontier with a regiment of cavalry and numerous armed persons. The Uruguayan consul at Santa Ana telegraphed that a mob had stoned the consulate. Later telegrams state that the Brazilians opened fire upon the Uruguayans, killing four persons and wounding several others. Finally the executive of Riveria announced that his own soldiers charged with the custody of Gomez had gone off to Brazil with the prisoner.

The government directed the Uruguayan minister at Rio Janerio to protest against the proceedings of the Brazilian authorities and has received a reply from the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, saying he laments the difficulty and will investigate at once.

CZAR AND EMPEROR.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5.—The meeting of the Czar and Emperor William at Wiesbaden yesterday is commented on by the newspapers here as being a fresh pledge of the preservation of general peace. The Novoostie urges special attention to the suggestion of an Anglo-Russian rapprochement, which has been recently mooted by some Russian publicists. The Novosti contests the idea that Russia and Great Britain must remain rivals, and says the clearest proof of this is found in Britain's absolute peaceful policy and the influence she has exercised on Japan in the present Russian-Japanese difficulties. The paper sees no reason why a more frequent exchange of views giving more intimate knowledge of each other should not lead to a similar entente is effected between Great Britain and France.

DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Conditions in the United States for Month of September.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Internal-commerce conditions in the United States for the month of September, as presented by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics, are summarized as follows:

The month of September in the domestic commerce of the United States is characterized as a rule by rapidly enlarging movements of staple commodities, such as live stock and grain, to primary centers, and by the accumulation of supplies of raw materials, such as lumber, coal, and other elements of industry, in manufacturing centers. Increasing shipments of produce to the seaboard and the westward movement of merchandise, together with decline in the volume of traffic on lakes, rivers and canals, are also seasonal features of the home trade.

In the live stock trade, according to these returns, five western markets, including Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph, report combined receipts of 3,184,619 head in September. In 1901 receipts were 2,754,601 head and 3,044,259 head in 1902. Cars of live stock arriving at these markets in September for three successive years were 52,614 cars in 1901, 56,996 cars in 1902, and 60,213 in 1903. For nine months ending with September, 1901, 24,573,110 head were received, compared with 22,848,272 in 1902, and 23,673,946 in 1903. Of this latter number, 11,257,815 head were received at Chicago, 3,748,125 at Kansas City, 3,067,540 at Omaha, 2,706,294 at St. Louis, and 2,294,042 at St. Joseph. Receipts at St. Paul for nine months amounted to 1,055,979 head, and at Sioux City 1,157,168 head.

Stocks of cut meats on September 30 at five markets indicate a much stronger reserve in this species of packing house product than was the case a year ago. The combined stocks September 30, 1902, at these markets were 116,376,151 pounds, compared with 102,830 pounds in 1903, being a gain of 52.5 per cent. The corresponding stocks in 1901 were 152,994,836 pounds.

Comparison of wheat receipts at eight markets to October 2, 1902, were 79,055,566 bushels, 78,221,964 bushels in 1902, 54,691,422 bushels in 1903. The current year's receipts appear to be approximately one-third less than in either of the two preceding years.

Zinc and spelter receipts at St. Louis for the first three quarters of 1902 were 1,756,880 slabs, compared with 1,613,200 slabs in 1903. Receipts of lead were 1,559,745 pigs in 1902 and 1,800,925 pigs in 1903.

In the lake trade receipts at 146 ports reporting in September, 1902, were 7,399,241 tons, compared with 7,177,865 net tons in September, 1903. Receipts for nine months in 1902 were 40,102,870 tons, compared with 42,482,322 tons in 1903.

During September of the current year 1,957,008 tons of coal entered into the coastwise trade of the lakes, and 677,892 net tons were sent to foreign ports in the lake trade. For the nine months ending with September 11,402,501 net tons of coal were shipped in the domestic lake trade and 4,556,244 net tons in the foreign lake trade, making a total of 15,958,745 tons. This total includes coal loaded on steamers for their own fuel.

The registered tonnage reported shows that the arrivals for nine months in 1902 were 55,134,073 tons, compared with 56,256,791 tons in 1903, for the same season. For six months, by way of Sault Ste. Marie canals in 1901, 20,369,065 tons of freight were reported, in contrast with 26,312,922 tons in 1902 and 26,893,820 tons in 1903.

Passenger traffic in 1901 amounted to 50,716 persons to September 30, 116,817 persons in 1902, and 52,306 persons in 1903.

At the North Atlantic seaboard, the four ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore give receipts of grain at tide water for succeeding years to September 30 as follows: That these ports were 26,067,691 bushels in 1902 and 17,232,467 bushels in 1903. For nine months, 1902, 158,536,665 bushels were received, and 176,230,642 bushels in 1903.

In southern territory the total available supply of cotton on September 30, 1901, was 1,066,013 bales, compared with 1,471,765 bales in 1902 and 918,032 bales in 1903. Receipts at ports to September 30, 1901, were 445,451 bales, compared with 900,366 bales in 1902 and 167,608 bales in 1903. Overland shipments in September were comparatively insignificant in contrast with former years, and southern mill-takings fell from 176,931 bales in 1902 to 118,000 bales in 1903. These figures cover only the first month's movement in the cotton-crop year.

Since May 1, 1902, Texas petroleum shipments amounted to 9,124,700 barrels in 599 cargoes, 389 cargoes of which were shipped from Port Arthur, and 210 cargoes from Sabine Pass.

FATAL MINE FIRE.

Virginia City, Mont., Nov. 6.—Seven are dead, a number more burned and perhaps scores lost in the underground workings of the Kearsarge mine at Summit, in a fire which started this morning. The known dead are Superintendent R. B. Turner, a miner named Tobin and five other miners, too badly burned to be identified.

Their bodies have been recovered.

From 50 to 75 men are still down in the mine and may have perished from flame or smoke. The plant employed 200 men. It is the property of United States Senator Millard, of Nebraska, and was valued at about $1,000,000. There is no way to estimate the loss at present. The fire which started at 7 o'clock, as the shifts were being changed still rages fiercely and the rescuers, hundreds of whom have gone from Virgina City, will be hampered, as there is no apparatus at the mine. It is not known how the fire started.

Supt. Turner gave his life for his men. He was at breakfast and partially dressed when the alarm came. Dashing into the house in his shirt sleeves, with another miner whose name has not been learned, Turner made his way into the main tunnel. Here they found everything ablaze. They groped their way down and dragged out five bodies, including Tobin's. In a second attempt they did not come out and were later brought forth dead by other rescuers, the man who so heroically aided Turner perishing with him. Turner was acknowledged as the leading authority on cyaniding in America. He was a member of the American Society of Mining Engineers. His father was formerly state auditor of Colorado.

AN HISTORIC INN.

Phoenixville, Pa., Nov. 6.—The Old Fountain inn, of this town, is soon to be marked with great ceremony as the

OLD FOUNTAIN INN.

farthest inland point reached by the British during the revolution. A handsome tablet will be dedicated.

VERY FEW DEMOCRATS.

Columbus, O., Nov. 6.—The Democratic representation in the next Ohio senate will be reduced even beyond the small numbers of ten years ago. In that senate there were only four Democrats, it is true, but there was one Populist, Senator Connolly, who voted and acted with the Democrats on nearly all political matters. It was said of the Democratic element of the senate at that time that they held their caucuses in a hack. It has been suggested that a coupe would answer for the Democratic caucuses in the senate this winter.

On both sides of the capitol the Democratic representation is reduced so that there will not be enough members to fill all the places usually allowed on the committees to the minority, and if they should attempt to do all the work usually assigned to the Democrats they would be worn out before the session was half over.

COAL FOR NAVY.

Admiral Bradford Discusses the Supply in His Report.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy department, in his annual report to Secretary Moody, draws attention to the inefficiencies of the coal depots in foreign waters for naval use, but because of the publicity of his report the matter is not discussed owing to diplomatic considerations. It is stated, however, that no progress has been made during the last year toward increasing the number of stations.

In connection with the subject of naval coal depots two maps of the world are submitted, the first showing the coal depots built, building or projected, by the United States and the second giving similar information concerning Great Britain. Rear Admiral Bradford directs attention to the maps and concludes "a comparison of the two is instructive."

Coal for steaming purposes bought during the year amounted to 487,3306 tons, costing $2,435,168, an average of $5 a ton. The bureau has made agreements in 66 foreign ports to supply ships of the navy with coal at below current rates.

Comment is made on the great importance of hydrographic surveys in the Pacific Ocean, in order that the large number of imperfectly known dangers to navigation may be definitely located, or, if non-existing, erased from the charts. In reference to the Philippines it is said that with the exception of the portions of this archipelago which have been surveyed since its occupation by the United States, an insignificant fraction of the entire area, there is scarcely a mile of water expanse so charted that it may be navigated with complete confidence. Recommendation is made that in future these surveys be prosecuted with vigor.

The bureau reports that the commission appointed to consider the question of transferring to the department of commerce and labor the hydrographic office, the naval observatory and the nautical almanac office, has reached the conclusion that it would be unwise to transfer these offices from the jurisdiction of the navy department on account of their nautical character and their indispensable aid in preparing for war. The bureau says it learns that it is proposed to place these offices under civilian control and attach them to the secretary's office and adds:

"The reasons assigned for their retention in the navy department would appear to be equally good for retention under the administration of a sea going combatant officer."

Admiral Bradford devotes one of the longest chapters of his report to an earnest defense of the integrity of the equipment bureau, the existence of which he declares is threatened by the aggressiveness of other bureaus. He presents extended arguments, embodying quotations from various secretaries of the navy and other authorities, to show that it would be very unwise to disturb the present organization, and he refers with some bitterness to the promotion of efforts to abolish the bureau. On the subject of an organization of sea going officers of superior rank to advise the secretary of the navy on professional matters, which has been advocated for a number of years, Rear Admiral Bradford says it is not material by what name the organization is known, but suggests that the designation "admiralty staff" seems appropriate. He says that it should not be so large as to be unwieldy, and that probably five members, with a corps of assistants, would be sufficient, and that its duties should be clearly defined and advisory only. The usefulness and success of such an organization, the report says, will depend absolutely upon its entire separation from the bureau, and no bureau chief, it says, should be a member. The bureau recommends such a body to be created and named by executive authority.

In conclusion, Admiral Bradford says that after an experience of six years in the department, he believes that it is the administration of the department that needs attention, rather than its organization, particularly in the direction of expenditure of money and in confining the subordinates of the department to their legitimate duties.

NO CLUE TO WENTZ.

Bristol, Tenn., Nov. 7.—"No new developments; deny emphatically all rumors; my son is yet missing and there is no clue to his whereabouts," was what Dr. J. S. Wentz, father of Edward L. Wentz, who disapeared near Big Stone Gap, four weeks ago last Wednesday, said when asked for a statement regarding reports that word had been received from young Wentz.

Amnesty Coming.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Sofia confirms the reports that the sultan of Turkey may within a few days issue an irade proclaiming general amnesty for the Macedonians.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Nov. 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review today says: Unseasonably mild weather is making it possible for farmers to secure much late grain and cotton that seemed doomed by early frost, but on the other hand, trade is dull in heavy wearing apparel, fuel and many lines that should now be vigorous. While in the long run this business may be made up, and the nation will be benefitted by the increased crops, the immediate effect is unfavorable. Manufacturing activity has increased at cotton mills and several minor industries, but in iron and steel there are more idle furnaces and mills. Building permits are decreasing and structural work is not prosecuted with the vigor that was seen last year. Lumber is firm, despite the moderate demand. The railways continue prosperous, earnings for October surpassing last year's by 6.2 per cent.

Disappointment has been experienced by those who believed the quotations for iron and steel would go no lower. Bessemir pig at Pittsburg holds fairly steady, but Gray forge and southern foundry irons are off 25c to 50c a ton, while many forms of steel in finished condition or partly manufactured are weaker in price, although conditions improve in so far as the size of stocks is concerned. Sheets, plates, bars and cut nails are among the articles on which reductions are reported, and steel billets were put nearer a parity with pig iron, the pool price being reduced from $27 to $23. Rails are maintained at $28 for standard weight, the railroads constantly placing small orders. Reports of extensive export sales are heard and contracted, but it is certain this branch of trade is reviving as prices become more attractive to foreign consumers.

With the extensive restriction of blast furnace activity, there is reason to look for steadier markets in the near future, and throughout the industry it is believed that large contracts will be placed whenever buyers are satisfied that no better terms can be anticipated.

Less pronounced conservatism is shown by purchasers of cotton goods, and there is evidently more desire to secure deliveries without looking for concessions in prices.

Woolen goods are even more adversely affected by high temperatures. Many New England shoe factories have concluded fall business, and are taking inventories. Hides have declined in a few isolated cases, but the general impression is that the market has reached bottom.

There were 246 failures this week in the United States, against 253 last week, 279 the preceding week and 188 the corresponding week last year.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Nov. 10.—Close.—Absolute quiet prevailed in the grain markets today. Fine weather, a lack of trade and easier cables, coupled with the large receipts in the northwest were about the only features to wheat. Prices opened steady, unchanged for cash and May and ¼c lower for December. The weather map showed a few showers in the northwest and in Manitoba. Temperatures were lower but seasonable, and conditions were ideal for the movement. Prices drifted a small fraction lower during the morning. Bradstreet's estimate of the world's visible supply made the wheat increase for the week of over 7,000,000 bushels. There was no export demand to speak of. Speculative business was quiet. During the afternoon prices dropped off, closing ½c under yesterday all around. Primary receipts were large, 1,838,000 bushels today, against 1,599,000 a week ago, and 1,598,000 a year ago; shipments, 760,000, against 785,000 and 1,035,000.

Corn opened easier, ⅛ to ¼c under yesterday. Trade was dull and values were steady during the morning at the opening decline. Weather conditions continue favorable. Cables were easier. Receipts and offerings were light and trade small. Liverpool cables came ¾c lower. During the later hours corn prices suffered a sharp slump. Heavy liquidation set in, cash closing 1¼c under yesterday. December 1c lower and May ⅞c lower. The weakness in wheat influenced corn prices, but a lack of trade was responsible for the great part of the weakness. Primary receipts were large, 520,000 bushels, against 652,000 a week ago, and 489,000 a year ago; shipments, 224,000, against 206,000 and 413,000.

Oats followed the other grains, opening easier. Trade was dull and a small fractional loss was sustained during the morning. There were no news features.

The market held up better than the other grains, closing ¼c to ½c lower.

Clover seed was quiet, opening steady. Receipts today were lighter than a week ago, 800 bags being reported, against 1,010 a week ago and 400 a year ago; shipments, 209 bags, against 209 and 100. The market closed firm, 2½c over yesterday.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Nov. 10	Nov. 9.
Wheat—						
Cash	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¾		
Dec.	85	85	84½	84⅝		
May	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼		
Corn—						
Cash				46½	48	
Dec.	43¾	43¾	42¾	42⅝	43¼	
May	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾	43⅜	
Oats—						
Cash				37	37½	
Dec.	36	36	35¾	35¾	36	
May	37	37	36¾	36¾	37½	
Clover Seed—						
Cash				$6.42½	$6.45	
Dec.	$6.45	$6.47½	$6.45	6.47½	6.45	
Jan.	6.50	6.52½	6.50	6.52½	6.50	
Feb.	6.50	6.55	6.50	6.55	6.52½	
March	6.55	6.57½	6.55	6.57½	6.55	

Rye—No. 2, 57c.

Timothy—Prime, $1.35.

Alsyke—Prime, $6.60.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	77¾	77¾	76¾	77¼	77⅝
May	77⅜	77⅝	77	77⅝	77⅝
July	74⅛	74⅝	73⅝	73⅞	74¼
Corn—					
Dec.	43⅜	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	43¼
July	42½	42½	42⅜	42⅜	42⅝
Oats—					
Dec.	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34½	35
May	35⅞	36	35½	35⅝	36¼
July	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	34

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	85⅝	85⅞	84⅞	85	85⅜
May	82	82	81½	81⅝	82⅛
July	79⅛	79⅛	78⅞	78⅝	79¼
Corn—					
Dec.	50¼	50¼	49¾	49⅞	50½
May	48⅝	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜	48⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	87	87	86¾	87	87⅛
May	79⅛	79⅝	78